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VOL. LXXXIX NO. 125 VICTORIA B. C. SUNDAY MAY 10 1903. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

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GET IT FIXED PROPERLY
A watch should never run for more than 18 months without fresh oil. Bring your watch to us or tell us you have a troublesome clock at home and we will tell you exactly what it will cost to have the trouble removed.
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Fine Blended Teas
25 and 50 LB. BOXES
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Remember B. & K. ROLLED OATS are 50 per cent cheaper and contain four times as much fat and one-third more protein (muscle producing) than any of the fad breakfast preparations on the market today.

One Point For Mr. Wells

Map Accompanying Order-in-Council Bears Mr. Brown's Handwriting.

Former Executive Agent Had Denied Knowledge of the Transaction.

Chief Commissioner Monopolizes the Time of the Inquiry Board.

Evidence in the direction of denying the contention of Mr. Geo. McL. Brown that he—like Sir Thomas Shaughnessy—was unaware of the completion of the grant of blocks 4,593 and 4,594 to the British Columbia Southern, played an important part in the testimony taken before the Columbia & Western inquiry committee yesterday morning, there being no afternoon sitting. The suggestion in Mr. Wells' evidence is obviously that Mr. Brown, and possibly Mr. Taylor with him, was interested in securing the substitution of these blocks on C. & W. instead of B. C. Southern subsidy, in order that the land company transaction might be carried to a successful consummation. Incidentally it was stated by the Chief Commissioner that the President of the C. P. R. had expressed much surprise on learning that the grant had been made as for the B. C. Southern, intimating that had he known of this, such grant would have been instantly accepted. The argument of yesterday, insofar as that portion of the evidence is concerned, was that Mr. Brown as a matter of fact was fully cognizant of the granting of these blocks to the B. C. Southern—indeed had played an important part in the securing of the grant. Supporting this contention a C. P. R. lithographed map was produced during the examination of the Chief Commissioner, which map it was disclosed had been attached to the granting order-in-council of the 19th December, 1900—and which bore directory memoranda in the handwriting of Mr. Brown himself. Aside from this feature of the evidence, upon which the former executive agent is certain to be examined while on the stand next Monday, there was little fresh information disclosed in yesterday's proceedings. Hon. Mr. Wells was on the stand virtually the entire morning, and was examined by Messrs. Duff and McCaul. As a side incident, Mrs. Blygh, an expert stenographer, presented herself as representing an unnamed client, and was requested by the committee to withdraw. Subsequently she returned, announcing that it was in the interest of Mr. George McL. Brown that she had been engaged to take the evidence. The decision was, however, irrevocable—that an "outside stenographer" was not entitled to be present, although permission was accorded Mr. Justin Gilbert to provide Mr. Brown with transcripts of the official record if he so desires.

On the resumption of the inquiry yesterday morning, Deputy Commissioner Gore produced other correspondence bearing upon Columbia and Western subsidy matters, which does not appear, however, to be materially relevant to the issue. The witness explained that the memorandum which had been backdated to the 10th August would have to correspond with the order-in-council to which it was attached, and for this reason was antedated.

In a lull in the proceedings previous to the calling of the next witness, Mr. Helmcken directed the committee's attention to a paragraph in the Daily Times of Friday which read as follows:

"It is understood that one of the telegrams submitted to the special committee at yesterday's sitting, and which the memoranda regarded as private and declined to hand over to the press representatives, was from Sir Thomas Shaughnessy to Hon. Mr. Wells. It stated that the only reason given by the latter for bringing the Crown grants back to Victoria was that there were vacancies in the cabinet which had to be filled, and that whether they were filled or not the grants would be returned in 30 days."

"I have seen all these telegrams," commented Mr. Helmcken, "and there is no such telegram among them. I should like the Times representative to correct this inaccuracy."

Mr. Duff had also noticed in the press that telegrams had been shown to the committee and counsel, but withheld from the press. He wanted it clearly understood that he had not been shown any withheld telegrams.

Mr. McCaul interjected that Mr. Duff had certainly been shown all the correspondence by wire addressed to Mr. Wells.

Mr. Duff had not meant to suggest any withholding of telegrams by Mr. McCaul; he had not, however, been permitted to see telegrams coming to the chairman. Indeed he had been refused permission to examine them.

There was another little "question of privilege" from Mr. McPhillips, and this time it was the Colonist that was mildly suggested to be in error. The point at issue was that he (Mr. McPhillips) and Mr. Helmcken, it was stated in the report, had protested against documents being improperly withheld by the ministers. He did not wish to be so interpreted—as suggesting that correspondence had been purposely suppressed. What he had meant was that there was lack of system in the departments that had kept correspondence back.

In dismissing the question of privilege, Mr. McCaul remarked that it had been understood the telegrams to Mr. Wells should not go into evidence. The telegrams had been shown to counsel.

Hon. Mr. Wells was then recalled for final examination.

The map attached to the order-in-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

EQUALS BELFAST
THORPE'S PALE DRY GINGER ALE.

BARR COLONISTS.

Saskatoon, May 9.—Two hundred Barr colonists with tents are now west of Battleford and all have departed from here.

SIR OLIVER'S ESTATE.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Divided Among Five Children.

Toronto, May 9.—The will of the late Sir Oliver Mowat was filed for probate today. The estate is valued at $105,340, of which $40,804 is realty and $64,476 personal. The property is divided among his five children.

LIBERALS GET BUSY.

Nanaimo Organization Holds Rally—Much Activity Displayed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, May 9.—The local Liberal Association held a rally here tonight. Addresses were delivered by Hon. W. W. B. McInnes, M.P.P., Thos. Keith, ex-M.P.P., and W. Sloan. The organization is displaying much activity and is apparently preparing for eventualities.

TEAMSTERS FROM ENGLAND.

Montreal Forwarding Concern Takes Step As Last Resort.

Montreal, May 9.—The Shedden Forwarding Company, which does the carting for the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railway, announces that it has cabled to England for men to replace the teamsters who are on strike. They claim to have made every possible effort to reach a settlement with the men, and having failed, has no alternative but to secure new men.

BULGARIAN ATROCITY.

Reported Dynamiting of Two Hundred Moslem Worshippers.

Vienna, May 9.—A mosque at Kinpriul, in which two hundred Moslems had assembled, was, according to a despatch to the Diezetung from Sofia, Bulgaria, blown up with dynamite on May 2. The worshippers were buried in the ruins. The perpetrator of the outrage, a man named Popew, committed suicide by shooting. A paper found in one of his pockets classed him as a member of the Macedonian Knights of Death.

On Top Of A Tally-ho

Executive of Tourist Association Guests of Manager of Transfer Company.

First Appearance in Victoria Yesterday of Splendid New Vehicle.

Horn Music Supplied By Messrs Hartnagle and Stephen Jones.

As guests of Anton Henderson, manager of the Victoria Transfer Co., the executive committee of the Tourist Association and representatives of the press, yesterday afternoon "broke in" the new tally-ho coach which the Transfer Company has just added to its vehicle equipment, a most enjoyable jaunt being taken about the city's favorite drives.

At 2 o'clock the invited guests assembled at the tourist rooms on Fort street, there being in the party His Worship Mayor McCandless, Charles Hayward, president of the Tourist Association; Frank I. Clarke, honorary secretary; Herbert Cuthbert, traveling representative, and Ald. Cameron, James Forman, Steve Jones, John Nelson, Gus Hartnagle, L. G. McQuade, president of the Board of Trade; D. R. Ker, H. G. Scott, R. Patterson, and representatives of the press.

The preparations for the start on the drive attracted much attention from pedestrians in the vicinity, and soon quite a crowd had gathered to examine the handsome equipage, which was drawn by four horses. Just previous to departure on the pleasure trip, the accompanying photograph was taken at the instance of the Colonist. It gives an excellent idea of the beauty and appearance of the tally-ho—the only vehicle of the kind in the province up to the present.

A tally-ho without a horn is as an egg without salt—so in lieu of the regulation horn, which he could not obtain in the city, Mr. Henderson brought with him a cornet, which he passed round to the various members of the party, with instructions to "blow it and blow it loud!" Several of those present disclaimed possessing any ability as cornetists. Mayor McCandless, after nearly exploding his cheeks, succeeded in securing the emission of a note which resembled the last gasp of a pig under a gate—and then he handed it over to Steve Jones, who reached for it eagerly, saying "Give me that; you fellows don't know how to blow it." While all on the drag and the bye-standers held their breaths in expectation of an ear-splitting blast of music, Steve applied the mouth-piece to his full Hibernian lips, and—well there was a high tenor squeak followed by a moan like the last groan of the Empress' siren. Steve passed it to John Nelson, who succeeded in extracting a couple of toots, quite promising for an instant, but not sufficiently constant or of such duration as to be effective.

"Oh lets not wait for the horn—let's get started" was the general sentiment among the crowd, and with a plain ordinary, every-day "Git up 'thar," the first tally-ho coach party which ever adorned the streets of Victoria started for a drive.

The route was up Fort street, along Broad to Yates, then to James Bay. The coach had not proceeded very far until Steve Jones sprung a surprise—producing three horns, intended by their appearance to do duty on New Year's Eve. After that it was "easy"—lots of horn "music"—with the cornet, operated by Mr. Henderson, getting in an occasional note more sonorous than sweet.

The coach ran very smoothly, with little or no jar to the occupants; and the drive proved a very enjoyable outing. The famous bench drive along Dallas road was taken as far as Beacon Hill park, where a stop was made under the noble oaks near Burns' monument, and photographs of the party taken by Messrs. Cuthbert and Ker.

Resuming the drive again, the new Government House was visited, and an inspection made of the interior of the palatial edifice. His Honor, Sir Henri Joly, met the party quite unexpectedly in the driveway, and extended to them a hearty welcome, at the same time expressing admiration of the splendid equipage.

Refreshments, which had been provided in abundance by Mr. Henderson, were here partaken of; and the party next proceeded by way of Yates street and the business streets to the Gorge, where an enjoyable repast was awaiting Mr. Henderson's guests at Mrs. Marshall's hotel. Returning to the city a hearty vote of thanks, moved by Mr. Hayward, and seconded by His Worship the Mayor, was tendered Mr. Henderson, who made a suitable reply.

JAPANESE HOUSE TAX.

The Hague, May 9.—The question of the liability of foreigners to pay the house tax in Japan will be submitted to the international arbitration court here in September next.

TRANSVAAL LOAN.

Unprecedented Success of the Recent New Issue.

London, May 9.—The success of the Transvaal loan was unprecedented both as regards the aggregate subscribed and the number of applications. It is said the individual subscriptions for $500 and $100 were alone sufficient to cover the loan.

CHRISTIANS AND TURKS KILLED

Sixteen Lives Lost and Many Injured in Recent Outbreak.

Constantinople, May 9. — Thirteen Christians were killed and 19 were wounded and three Mussulmans were killed during the recent outbreak at Monastir. In an encounter between Imperial troops and a force of insurgents in the neighboring village of Zapaei, May 8, 11 Bulgarians were killed and 74 were made prisoners.

DEATH RATHER THAN WED.

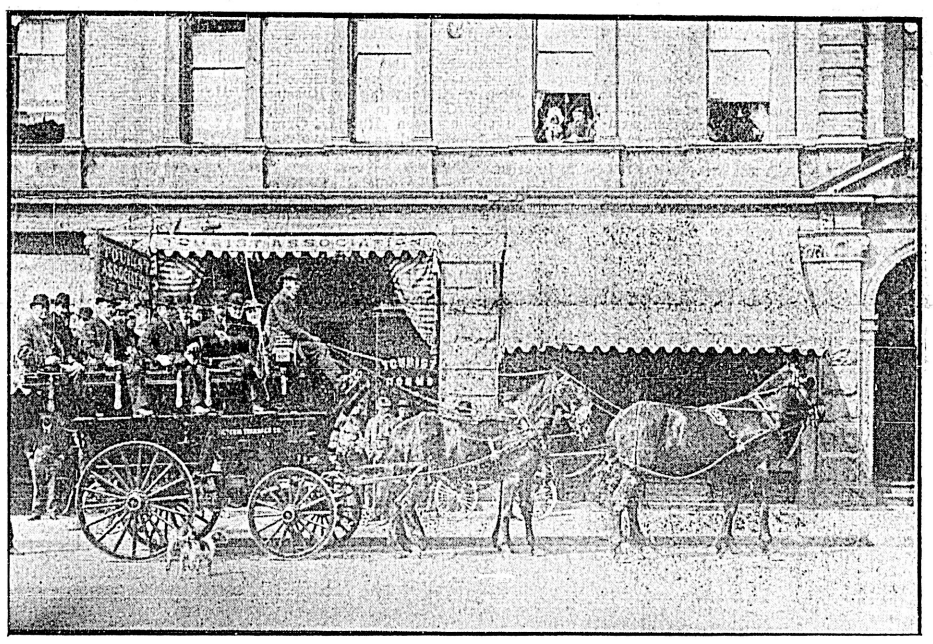
Young Girl Attempts Suicide to Escape Unwelcome Alliance.

St. Catharines, May 9.—Miss Augusta Ferranti, the pretty daughter of an Italian citizen, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the canal. She was rescued, and in explanation of her act, Miss Ferranti said she preferred death to marriage. Her father had insisted on her alliance with a wealthy Italian resident of Buffalo.

RUSSIA'S EXPLANATION.

Manchurian Aggression Attributed to Would-be Mischief Makers.

St. Petersburg, May 9.—The Foreign Office here strongly deprecates the excitement concerning Manchuria. It believes mischief-makers are responsible for the reports, and says the arrival of troops at Newchwang was due to the retirement of troops from Moukden province, southward, instead of northward. The troops depart by sea. The other alleged warlike preparations of Russia are ridiculed.



Tally Ho Starting From Tourist Association Rooms Yesterday Afternoon.

Wirings From Winnipeg

Workman Falls off C.P.R. Freight Train and Is Cut to Pieces.

Building Laborers Will Strike Tomorrow Unless an Advance is Given.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnipeg, May 9.—Robert Hamilton has been arrested and will be charged with robberies of numerous city residences recently. A large number of articles taken from citizens were found in Hamilton's trunk.

D. J. Morrison, running on a C. P. R. freight train, fell between cars near Parkbeg and was cut to pieces.

Jas. Barclay, aged 15, of Hudson's Bay drug department, was drowned in the Red river last night.

City building laborers will cease work Monday if not given 25 cents an hour.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN'S HEALTH.

London, May 9.—The condition of Cardinal Vaughan's health is not alarming, as reported in New York, though it is true that the last sacraments of the church were administered to him last week.

PUNISHING ALGERIANS.

Paris, May 9.—On the arrival of Governor-General Journart at Algiers, arrangements will be made to punish the tribes of the Figuig district, who on May 7 attacked a convoy of 500 camels loaded with provisions and clothing, near Taglut, killing 30 men and wounding 18. The expedition, however, will not start until plenty of troops are available.

POPE PROPHESIES.

Rufus Tells Conservative Smokers of Elections Next January.

Montreal, May 9.—"I have every reason to believe there will be a general election for the Commons before another year, and the possibility is that an appeal will be made to the country in January next," was one of the important utterances made last evening by Rufus Pope, M. P., at the Conservative club smoker tonight.

Trains Meet With a Crash

Head-On Collision in New York Results in Loss of Five Lives.

Engineer Runs Past His Orders and Frightful Disaster Results.

Syracuse, May 9.—A special to the Post-Standard from Malone says: A terrible head-on collision occurred at Nelson lake, on the Mohawk & Malone railroad, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Two passenger trains, traveling at a high rate, crashed into each other, and five persons are reported dead and seven are injured. The scene of the wreck is about fifty miles from Utica, on the main line between Utica and Montreal. The trains in collision were No. 650, South bound, and No. 651, North bound.

The collision occurred on a curve and the locomotives and mail cars were badly wrecked. The mail compartments are reported to be in splinters and the loads of mail are mixed in the debris. A railway official who was aboard one of the trains has taken care of most of the mail matter, and will attempt to dig it from the wreckage. The two trains are supposed to meet at Fulton-Chain, a few miles from Nelson lake. It is said that the engineer of one of the trains past his orders and caused the frightful disaster. Engineer Nevins, of one of the trains, was killed in the crash. James R. Jones, a mail clerk, of Malone, is said to have had both legs broken. He was on the train bound for Utica. John Best, another mail clerk, whose home is at Herkimor, was reported killed, but is still alive, although said to be badly injured. John Lynn, a newsboy, was killed. Conductor Frank Faulkes and Fireman Yordal are also dead. Several of the passengers are reported injured, but so far as ascertained, none of these latter were killed or badly injured.

MINCH RESIGNS.

London, May 9.—Matthew J. Minch, Nationalist member of parliament for South Kildare, has resigned. It is understood that Dennis Kilbride, formerly Nationalist member of parliament for North Galway, will be a candidate for the vacancy.

A Diabolical Outrage

Infernal Machine With Hundred Pounds Dynamite Found on Umbria.

Ignited Fuse Would Cause Explosion Within a Very Few Minutes.

Lowered Into New York Harbor Just in the Nick of Time.

New York, May 9.—An infernal machine connected with a hundred pounds of dynamite was found in a box on the Cunard pier today, according to the expert opinion of the Superintendent of the Bureau of Combustibles. The box was put into the river just in the nick of time to prevent it from exploding and demolishing the pier, and the Umbria, which was alongside and about to sail.

The box was left at the pier yesterday in an apparent attempt to have it placed aboard with the baggage of the passengers. The Umbria sailed a few minutes after the box was discovered, and all on board were in ignorance of the attempt to place an infernal machine aboard the vessel.

The discovery of the box was due to the following letter received at police headquarters today, addressed to Commissioner Greene: Dear Sir,—The Mafia greets you and wishes you well. At the Cunard dock is a box containing 100 pounds of dynamite. Inside also is a machine properly set and explodes itself any time within 36 hours. The society has declared war against England, and has ordered the destruction of every steamer flying the British flag that sails out of New York harbor. The undersigned received orders to begin operations by sinking the Oceanic, but so many women and children took passage on that boat that the society's plans were changed at the last minute. The machine in the box, the first made, and a crude affair, and is simply to show how easy it is to sink a steamer and to convince those interested that the society is not making idle threats. The society has undertaken to clear New York harbor of British ships, and it will succeed. The reason for this movement the society does not want to disclose, suffice it to say that the society in order to protect itself must carry the war into the enemy's country, and it goes without saying that it proposes to wage it as seriously as it knows how. This is the society's first and last warning, and those who propose to patronize British steamers must take their chances in the future. The society asks and gives no quarter, so "lay on, lay on McDuff, and damned be he that cries hold—enough." (Signed), Pietro Demartini. (P. S.—The battery is not attached, fuses and lighter not set, consequently there is no danger in handling the box). The letter was mailed at the Federal post office this morning.

Detectives were at once sent to the pier, and the search was begun for the box. Arrangements being made that the Umbria should not sail until the box was found, or it was proven that it was not on the pier or in the vessel. After a search of the passengers' baggage, the box was found in the middle of a large pile of baggage, near the gangway of the first cabin passengers.

Two detectives carefully picked up the box and carried it to the end of the pier. The passengers had no intimation of what was going on, and therefore no one was frightened. The box was opened, and found to contain clockwork that was in motion. A rope was fastened about the box, and it was lowered into the water.

After the Umbria had sailed the pier was cleared of everyone except the men from the Bureau of Combustibles, and the officials of the line, and the box was released. It was found to be 40 inches long, 20 inches wide, and 20 inches deep, made of new pine, unpainted, of good workmanship, and strongly built, fastened by staples and padlock.

A slight examination showed that it contained one hundred pounds of dynamite, and that the fuses in the box had been ignited at some time previously. When it was examined later at the Bureau of Combustibles it was found to contain two hundred sticks of dynamite, each weighing half a pound. There were also two dry batteries and three fuses, two connecting with the dynamite and one with an electric cigar lighter, the bulk of which was filled with alcohol. A train of clockwork was so arranged that at a set time a lever would be released that would strike the trigger of the cigar lighter and ignite the fuse. The Superintendent of Combustibles is positive that the fuse was burning when the infernal machine was lowered into the water, and that it would probably have exploded within a few minutes.

The box was left at the pier by two men, apparently Italians, who drove a light wagon, and who told the baggage-master that it would be claimed by a passenger. Inspector McClusky has sent out a general alarm for the arrest of the two men who left the box at the pier, The description furnished the police is somewhat indefinite.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Gibraltar, May 9.—Advices from Morocco say the Ben Ider tribe, which is in open revolt, is again threatening Teutan. The tribesmen are encamped on the outskirts of the town, and Mulai Arafa, the Sultan's uncle, has left Teutan to attack them. Great alarm prevails at Teutan.

KING CHRISTIAN'S TOUR.

Aged Monarch Contemplates Much Journeying.

Copenhagen, May 9.—It is announced that King Christian, who leaves for Wiesbaden about May 20, will proceed thence shortly afterwards to Paris, to return President Loubet's visit. Later in the summer he will return the Emperor's visit. This programme is considered to be a remarkable one in view of the fact that His Majesty is 85 years of age.

PLAGUE AT CALLAO.

Markets Closed and Shops Transferred to Public Streets.

Lima, Peru, May 9.—Owing to the discovery of bubonic plague at Callao, the chief port of Peru, the principal markets of Lima have been closed and the shops have been transferred to neighboring squares. The board of health last night decided to burn Milns' flour mill, where the cases originated, and the houses where the sick were treated, and will ask the government to open the port of Ancon.

Gigantic Deal In Western Lands

Another Million Acres in Territories Sold to U. S. Capitalists.

Mr. Fielding Gives Notice of Anti-Election Corruption Committee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 9.—It is reported that another gigantic deal in Western Canada has just been consummated, which involves the purchase of about a million acres. The land in question is in Carrot River district, and a large portion of the area includes much of the best land in that country. The price paid per acre is said to be $2.75. The parties concerned in this deal are the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company. Col. Davidson, of Duluth, and his associates pointed that some officials of the Interior department are in the deal.

Hon. Mr. Fielding gave notice of a special committee to inquire into the election laws with a view to putting down electoral corruption.

The remains of the late Judge Mills will be taken to London on Monday.

STRIKERS RETURN.

Coal Miners Agree to Submit Demands to Conciliation Committee.

Shamokin, Pa., May 9.—The three hundred striking men and boys employed by the Royal Oak Colliery, of the Llellewyn Coal Co., at a mass meeting today decided to return to work on Monday and submit their demands for an increase in wages to the conciliation committee. The mine has been idle since Tuesday.

WRESTLING MATCH.

Worcester, Mass., May 9.—Michael J. Dwyer, of Norwich, Conn., won a handicap wrestling match from Jim Parr, the Hnilloalxzfilllll arbf arbfarb farbafrab English champion, in Mechanics' Hall, tonight, before 1,700 people. Under the terms of the match, Parr was to throw Dwyer twice in an hour, at catch-as-catch-can. Dwyer was too good for him, and had little trouble in holding him off for the hour, and half a dozen times he came near getting a fall on the Englishman.

ANAPOLIS RACE.

Yale Crew Wins From the Navys in Two Mile Event.

Anapolis, Md., May 9.—In a pretty contested race the second Yale crew won from the Navys eight-oared crew today by three lengths, in their two mile race on the Severn. For a mile and a half the crews rowed on even terms, the Navy pulling a 34 stroke and the New Haven men 32. In the last half mile Yale gradually drew away notwithstanding a spurt by the Navys. The pace at the finish caused the collapse of Smythe of the Navy just as the boat crossed the line. He soon revived. Time, Yale 10:45; Navy, 11 mins.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.

Parents Over Hundred and Many Sons and Daughters Over Fifty.

Rossland, B. C., May 9.—A remarkable instance of longevity is revealed here today through the departure of George Williams, the well known miner, to Triberite Wales to spend a year with his parents, who are both living father aged 107 years, and mother 104 years—feeble in body but with mental faculties undimmed. The eldest son, William, 85 years old lives at home. The other sons are: John, aged 56; Charles, aged 54; George (Rossland), aged 50; Thomas, aged 51 and Alfred, aged 42. There are four sisters living, three being over 50 years. The old gentleman is a great grandfather, and has almost a hundred descendants. All the men in the family are miners and are remarkably well preserved.

FAREWELL DINNER TO SUPT. DOWNIE

Citizens of Nelson Give Railroad Man a Handsome Send-Off.

Nelson, B. C., May 9.—The farewell banquet tendered to Supt. Wm. Downie, of the C. P. R., who leaves today to assume his new and important duties on the Atlantic division of the big railroad, which came off in the dining room of the Phair hotel last evening was one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever given in this city. Outside of the Phair an electric ornament was erected directly over the entrance having the name "Downie" worked in electric lights. The banquet tables of the dining room of the hotel were set out in a square and over 60 extra lights had been added for the occasion; most of these being colored added greatly to the flags bunting and other ornaments of the brilliantly lighted room. The tables were most tastefully and profusely ornamented with cut flowers and plants, and the menu provided by the hotel management was most excellent. Every available seat of the room was occupied and over forty intending guests were unable to gain admittance to the room, many of these being railway men who had come a long distance for the banquet.

ENGLISH CORN LAW.

London, May 9.—In view of the abolition of the duty on grain, the government has announced that it will refund the full duty on imported stock held on the evening of June 30 by mill men and wholesale dealers, provided the amount of this duty reaches £25.

GARDINER HOWLAND DEAD.

Manager of New York Herald Died Suddenly Yesterday.

New York, May 9.—Gardiner G. Howland, general manager of the New York Herald, died suddenly at his residence this evening of Angina Pectoris. Mr. Howland, who was in his sixty-ninth year, was a member of one of the oldest New York families.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY.

Ten Thousand Dollars Worth of Jewelry and Plate Stolen From Belmont.

New York, May 9.—A man who describes himself as George Reynolds, an Englishman, was arrested today as a result of a robbery of silverware and jewelry valued at $10,000, and some private papers from August Belmont. All the stolen property was recovered. Reynolds came to this country a week ago, and got employment as second man at Mr. Belmont's country home, Hepserd, L. I. Among the jewelry recovered were four pearl studs valued at $5,000. The silverware comprises 160 pieces. The case was put in the hands of Inspector McClusky last evening. Detectives arrested Reynolds in a pawn shop and found the property in a bag in a saloon nearby.

Ask for Martell's Three Star.

PRELATE TO THE POPE.

Brooklyn Pastor Appointed Domestic Chaplain to His Holiness.

Rome, May 9.—On the proposition of Cardinal Satelli, the Pope has appointed Monseignor James S. Duffy, pastor of St. Agnes church, Brooklyn, to be a domestic prelate to His Holiness.

PROF. LORENZ'S SUCCESS.

Another Little Unfortunate Added to List of Happy Cures.

New York, May 9.—Today the plaster casts were removed from the limbs of the 11-year-old Chas. Willet, who was operated upon last fall by Prof. Lorenz for an extraordinary case of club feet, the result is pronounced by local surgeons to be a perfect cure. The boy walks easily and naturally.

LEO THANKS ROOSEVELT.

His Holiness Acknowledges President's Jubilee Present.

Rome, May 9.—The Pope, through Mgr. Bisleti, the Master of the Chamber, has forwarded to the Rev. Francis J. Vanantorp of Detroit an autograph letter addressed to President Roosevelt, thanking the letter for his jubilee present and expressing his appreciation of the compliment.

WAR SHIP AT SALONICA.

Austrian Fleet Present to Protect Subjects Not For Demonstration.

Budahpest, May 9.—In the Hungarian Diet today Premier De Szeel replying to an interpretation in regard to the presence of Austin-Hungarian war ships at Salonica said they were there for the purpose of protecting the interests of Austra-Hungarian subjects. There was no question of any naval demonstration, seizure of customs houses or occupation of territory which steps were excluded by the country's policy which was based on the maintenance of the status quo.

ROSSLAND'S BRIGHT PROSPECTS

Indications Point to Much Activity in The Camp This Season.

Rossland, May 9.—The past week has seen further advances in the mining industry of Rossland district. Kootenay has achieved the shipping list, Jumbo and Spitzee on the working list anew and announcements respecting White Bear point to unusual activity at that property this summer. The outlook for a prosperous season is therefore enhanced.

Shipments this week are larger than for several weeks previous. The coke shortage is still felt at the smelters and until this disability is removed, the mines will not have a free hand in shipments. The report from Trail is that the plant succeeds in maintaining three copper furnaces in operation by extraordinary precautions.

The Vigilance furnaces are running, but the available reserve of coke is altogether too meagre to be satisfactory. At North Port conditions are practically unchanged. The outlook for further increases in the list of working mines is bright. The New York directors of St. Elmo are making inquiries indicating an intention of resuming work on that property.

Rossland camp will see considerable construction work under way this summer. White Bear is on record in respect to the erection of the new headworks compressor and framing shop. Le Roi too will have mill buildings underway within the next few weeks. Kootenay has plans under way for a $25,000 tramway. Spitzee is preparing for compressor plant and headworks, the Centre Star concentrator is certain and Jumbo has construction work planned.

Shipments for week are: Le Roi, 3,120; Le Roi, No. 2, 700; Centre Star, 2,040; War Eagle, 990; White Bear, 25; Velvet, 150; Kootenay, 220. Total, 7,245; year to date, 129,154.

RESULTS OF BOYCOTT.

Shipyards Shut Down in Sympathy With Boycotted Establishments.

Bremen, Germany, May 9.—At a meeting of the Bremen Vulkan and Treblenberg shipbuilding companies and representatives of other shipyards of the lower Weser today, it was voted to shut down all the establishments until the labor unions shall have revoked their boycott against the Vulkan and Treblenberg yards.

VON GOSSLER'S RETIREMENT.

Disagreed With Emperor as to Huge Additions to German Army.

Berlin, May 9.—General Von Gossler, who, as announced, May 7, is to retire from the War Ministry, after three months leave of absence, determined according to the Dantzic Neuste Nachrichten, to retire because he was unable to support Emperor William's private cabinet in the programme to add army corps and a considerable force of cavalry to the army, the whole increase exceeding 50,000 men.

ICEBERGS PLENTIFUL.

Steamers Delayed and Atlantic Traffic Seriously Interfered With.

St. John's, Nfld., May 9.—The immense number of icebergs off the Newfoundland coast and the Grand Banks interferes seriously with steamer traffic. Several Montreal liners which sighted Cape Race, report icebergs of great size and unusual abundance. The Allan line steamer Cathegenian, which arrived here this evening, brings a similar report. This steamer had to stop for four hours this morning owing to fog and bergs. She has on board 650 immigrants bound for Western Canada.

STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA.

Railroad Lines Tampered With and Train Derailed.

Melbourne, Victoria, May 9.—10.15 p. m.—Railroad strike reports show that the railroad lines have been tampered with, causing the derailing of engines. A strong force of police is held in readiness for eventualities. The street car service has been greatly augmented.

A splendid reception was given to Premier Irvine at the Mayor's luncheon today. Mr. Irvine said the government had left nothing undone to avert a calamity, and come what may, the community never will allow the control of its property to pass into the hands of a section of the people.

PRINCETON VS. YALE.

New Haven Team Carries Off Honors in Field Contests.

Princeton, N. J., May 9—The first dual meet between Princeton and Yale since 1896, was held today, and 30,000 people witnessed the contest. The Yale athletes carried off the honors by the score of 75 to 29. Both in the track events proper and the field events, the New Haven team was superior. Princeton won only two first places, Chapin taking the mile run and Dewitt the hammer throw. The feature of the meet was the shot put by Glass of 45 feet 8½ inches, which smashed the inter-Collegiate record of 44 feet 8½ inches. In the 220 yard dash Moulton of Yale broke both the Yale and Princeton record of 21 4-5 seconds by 21 3-5 seconds.

The Situation In Manchuria

Great Britain Welcomes Prospective Joint Action by the United States.

Signs That China is Already Yielding to Russian Pressure.

London, May 9.—The daily papers this morning warmly welcome the prospect of United States initiating joint action with Great Britain and Japan against the designs of Russia in Manchuria. They believe that such concerted action would induce Russia to beat a prudent retreat.

The Standard says: "The only fault that can be found with the diplomacy of the United States in the Far East, has been its excessive caution and reluctance to co-operate with the European powers. Now, however, that Russia has dropped the mask, Washington's forbearance is exhausted, and if the United States has the will, it has the power to enforce its views on the sanctity of threats. The Morning Post thinks it would be wise to wait until President Roosevelt has made his decision known, and comment upon such a disturbance of the balance of power in the Far East as the intervention of the United States would involve.

A despatch to the Times from Pekin says the situation in regard to Manchuria is not improving. China already is yielding. She is afraid to open new treaty ports, and she has instructed her treaty commissioners not to discuss the proposed openings with the American and other ministers interested, continues the correspondent. China protests that she never intended to open new ports, and that her action has not been influenced by Russian menaces.

The British Foreign Office is without any official news of the Russian action at Newchwang. The subject has not been mentioned by either British ambassador at St. Petersburg or the British charge d'affaires at Pekin. The foreign office here has not been informed of any intention on the part of the United States of co-operation, which would be welcomed, and would come as a pleasant surprise to Downing street in view of the State Department's declaration hitherto to act "jointly" with Great Britain, although admitted working for a common object. The foreign office, it is claimed, regards Russian activity at Newchwang as a measure originally intended to synchronize with the demands on China, but owing to the premature revelation of demands, the plans miscarried.

Paris, May 9.—Commenting on the Manchurian situation, the officials here say the French ambassador at St. Petersburg has had an interview on the subject with Foreign Minister Lansdorf, which brought out a repetition of the statement that Russia had given positive assurances to the United States that there would be no interruption of the "open door" policy in Manchuria, and also the assertion that the mission of General Kuropatkin, the Russian war minister, to Manchuria, was pacific. The re-occupation of Newchwang by Russian troops is claimed here to be a wholly political issue between Russia, Great Britain and Japan, and as not involving American commerce or any other American interest.

Pekin, May 9.—The official at Newchwang, who sent yesterday's news of Russia's alleged action at Newchwang and elsewhere in Manchuria, telegraphs today that the occupation of the forts at the mouth of the Limo river was temporary, and that the Russian's have now withdrawn. Official circles at Pekin are mystified. Their subordinates at New chwang have not reported the reoccupation of that place, hence there is a disposition to question the correctness of the information, although the author of yesterday's story is generally considered to be one of the most able and best informed foreigners in Canada.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—The State Department has received from United States Minister Conger confirmation of the Associated Press despatch from Pekin that the Russians re-entered Newchwang and then retired.

VANCOUVER CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

Sailors Fight Duel With Knives and One Very Badly Wounded.

Vancouver, May 9.—Dr. Sutherland, secretary of Methodist missions, who will attend the conference in Victoria next week, preached at the Japanese mission church last night.

A Dane and a Frenchman on the barque William Mitchell fought a duel with knives last night. Police interference prevented fatal results, although the Frenchman inflicted two nasty wounds on the Dane's body.

The contract for steel cells in the new city jail has been awarded to J. O'Neill & Co.

Joe Fortes, the colored life saver, has been reappointed swimming instructor and policeman at English Bay bathing beach.

The Rowing Club ball was a brilliant success. It was held last night at O'Brien's Hall. The hall was elaborately and artistically decorated, and the guests numbered several hundred.

A rifle corps is being organized in the public schools. Prominent citizens are offering suitable prizes.

Cortez Island residents have had a grand celebration to mark the completion of a much needed wharf at Whaletown.

An amateur baseball club was organized last night, with Mr. Thos. Tulk and J. M. Watson as the principal officers.

An investigation is to be made into the merits of phonograph as a supplimentary teacher of pronunciation of foreign languages in the High school.

A meeting of the executive of the Vancouver branch of the Provincial Mining Association took place last night, and was addressed by the President, Mr. John Keen, who promised that a detailed statement of the transactions of the provincial committee would be to hand in a short time for the perusal of the members.

A camp will be organized this summer for the brigade boys in the public schools.

TO DISTRIBUTE SEED.

A meeting of the special committee appointed by the Tourist Association to arrange for the distribution of the seeds, kindly donated to the Tourist Association for the school children, by Mr. D. R. Ker, of the Brackman-Ker Milling Co., was held yesterday. Mr. Eaton, superintendent of the public schools, at the suggestion of Mr. R. L. Drury, chairman of the School Board, was invited to be present.

It was decided by the committee, that the association should hand the seeds over to Mr. Eaton, who will consult with the teachers of the schools, as to the best means of distributing them among the children.

The association feels that it is due to Mr. Ker that only those scholars who will take a pride in endeavoring to cultivate the seeds should be recipients and the teachers will be asked to endeavor to impress upon the children that the best return that can be made for the thoughtful present will be to bring to school a nice bouquet of cut flowers at a future date.

CERVERA HONORED.

Spanish Admiral Gazetted as Senator For Life.

Manila, May 9.—Admiral Cervera has been gazetted a life senator.

EARTHQUAKE.

Grand Junction, Colo., May 9.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt in the Grand Valley yesterday. It lasted several seconds.

MURDERED BY TRAMPS.

Minister Protects Neighbor's Property and Is Killed by Intruder.

Gainsville, Tex., May 9.—Rev. W. J. Powers has been murdered near Burns City by a tramp. The latter then barricaded himself in a house, but was shot to death by a posse. Rev. Mr. Powers saw the tramp enter a neighbor's house. The occupant was absent and the minister went at once with a gun to drive the intruder away. When he opened the door, the man dealt him a blow with an axe and continued to strike until the clergyman was dead.

GRAND DUKE'S MEDDLING.

Russian Finance Minister Resigns Rather Than Divide Responsibility.

St. Petersburg, May 9.—Finance Minister Witte personally handed his resignation to the Czar on May 1, but withdrew it before nightfall. His resignation followed a peremptory letter from Grand Duke Alexander Mihcaelovitch, demanding increased appropriations for the latter's new department of commercial marine. M. Witte informed the Czar that he would be unable to administer the finances if Grand Dukes were permitted to give orders. The Czar urged the minister to reconsider his determination, but M. Witte complied only after the Grand Duke had written him a letter of apology.

JOURNALISTIC FLATULENCY

Huge Edition of the New York World to Mark an Anniversary.

New York, May 9.—The New York World issues tomorrow an edition of 136 pages, said to be the largest paper ever printed, to mark its 20th anniversary under Joseph Pulitzer's management. Besides a review of the past, prophesies will be published as to the next 20 years. The chief contributors being ex-President Cleveland, Arthur James Balfour, prime minister of England; Justice David J. Brower, of the United States Supreme Court; John Jacobs Astor, Sir Chas. Dilke, M. P., Cardinal Gibbons, R. Theu, H. W. H. Lecky, Bishop Potter, Admiral Dewey, General Miles, Julia Ward Howe, Alexander Graham Bell, Whitelaw Reid, St. Clair McKelway, General Chas. H. Taylor, ex-President Kruger, Sir Robert Ball, Andrew Lang, members or the cabinet, and experts in almost every field of endeavor. In its review of material changes in the World under Mr. Pulitzer's direction, some figures never before published are given. The total income of the World, when Jay Gould sold it was $7,500 a week, but in 30 years of Mr. Pulitzer's direction the total income of the World has been $67,008,224.75.

U. S. FLEET FOR KIEL.

Nice, May 9.—Rear-Admiral Cotton, U. S. N., has been instructed to take the United States European squadron now at Villefranche to Kiel, at the end of the month.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.

Washington, May 9.—Secretary of War Root has directed that General Greely, chief signal service officer of the United States army, attend a meeting of international telegraph associations at London, and he will sail next week. Gen. Greely will participate in the discussion of cable codes and similar matters.

SPORTING NEWS

CRICKET.

A club match of the Victoria C. C. was played yesterday afternoon on the Beacon Hill ground. Mr. Dewdney, president of the club, captaining one side, and the club captain the other. The match proved mean more even than the game of last Saturday, when the captain and vice-captain's teams played. The game resulted in a draw owing to time. The score is as follows:

CAPTAIN'S TEAM.

Begle, D. B., bowled Gooch	7
Gregson, Wm. bowled Gooch	2
Swinerton, R. H., bowled Trimen	12
Jacger, B., bowled York, L.	12
Hilton, E. Carr, caught Trimen, York	15
Grahame, H. C., bowled Binns	1
York, W., caught York, L. Binns	32
Menzies, D., retired	31
Martin, H. J., not out	11
Harvey, J., caught Binns, Richardson	1
Conyers, bowled Richardson	3
Jones, H. H., bowled Richardson	3
Grestoch, H., l.b.w. Richardson	0
Extras	8
Total	138

MR. DEWDNEY'S TEAM.

Dewdney, Hon. E., did not bat	..
Solly, L., caught, bowled Hilton	0
Marrion, A., caught Gregson, bowled Hilton	4
Walker, H. J., did not bat	..
Richardson, P., not out, York	0
York, Le S. V., caught W. York, bowled Menzies	15
Monteith, R., bowled Menzies	5
Healy, J. M., bowled Menzies	1
Anderson, J., run out, bowled Menzies	2
Trimen, L. B., bowled Yorke	1
Gooch, W. P., caught Swinerton, bowled Menzies	1
Hardy, N., caught and bowled Swinerton	17
Lawn, J., not out	15
Binns, W. H., did not bat	..
Extras	5
Total	66

N. B.—Members will please note that all teams chosen to play outside club matches will be selected by merit only.

BASEBALL.

The Shamrocks and Oak Bay teams played a match at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon, play commencing at 1 o'clock. The game was a fast one, these junior teams having some promising youngsters. The Shamrocks won. The members of the teams follow:

Shamrocks.		Oak Bay.
V. Creedon	Pitcher	S. Winsby
H. Hurst	Catcher	S. Coulson
F. Collins	First Base	W. Patterson
G. Morley	Second Base	A. Coombs
L. Nesbitt	Third Base	F. Nason
C. Kinlock	Shortstop	D. Demuster
F. Campbell	Left Field	S. Nason
B. Collins	Centre	J. Gibson
R. Harrison	Right Feld	O. Routledge

The score by innings was as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Shamrocks	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	8
Oak Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	7

Cliff Rogers made a satisfactory umpire.

BASKETBALL.

Nanaimo, B. C., May 9.—Nanaimo defeated the Fernwoods of Victoria at basketball tonight by a score of 10 to 8, winning the provincial championship. The local team won by superior shooting.

THE TURF.

London, May 9.—King Edward was present at the Kempton park meeting today to witness the race for the Great Jubilee handicap of 3,000 sovereigns for three-year-olds and upwards. One mile and a quarter. Ypsilanti was first; the Duke of Westminster was second and Hazaff was third. Nineteen horses started.

Three cases Panama Hats at $3.50, $9.00 and $10.00, just opened. B. Williams & Co.

*

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills.

Which thoroughly cleanse the blood, expelling all humors and building up the whole system. They cure.

"I was greatly troubled with small boils, caused by working among the oil at the refinery. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me as the best blood medicine obtainable. I began taking it, and though many other remedies had failed to benefit me, three bottles of Hood's fully and permanently cured me." ANGUS FISHER, Emeric St., Sarnia, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BORN.

BEST—In this city, on the 9th inst., the wife of Wm. Best, of a daughter.

McLEOD—At Spokane, on April 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. G. McLeod, a daughter.

MARRIED.

STEWART—McDONALD—At Cumberland, B. C., on Thursday, May 7th, D. Stewart, to Miss B. McDonald, late of Wellington, B. C.

BRISTOW—BERRYMAN—In St. Peter's church, Revelstoke, B. C., on April 29th, by Rev. C. A. Procunier, John Robert Bristow, of Revelstoke, B. C., to Miss Margaret Berryman, of Lima, Ohio, U. S. A.

DIED.

MORGAN—At Nanaimo, B. C., on May 5th, 1903, Mary Ann, wife of Evan Morgan, of Ladysmith, a native of Wales, aged 52 years.

McMUNN—In this city on the 8th inst., Charles McMunn, a native of Manchester, England, aged 63 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 94 Oswego street, on Sunday afternoon at 1:45 o'clock, and at St. James church at 2 o'clock.

Friends please accept this intimation.

PORTER—At the family residence, Gorge road, on the 7th inst., Thomas R. Porter, aged 49 years, a native of Victoria.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 2 p. m., from above residence.

Friends please accept this intimation.

BULLEY—At Victoria, on the 7th inst., Florence Louise, beloved wife of Arthur B. Bulley, aged 26 years.

Funeral will leave the B. C. Undertaking Parlors at 2:15, Sunday, to Christ Church Cathedral.

Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

MONUMENTS

BE SURE TO

Get Stewart's Prices

on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere, as we but first-class stock and workmanship.

Corner Yates and Blanchard Streets

The Palace of Sweets

45 GOVERNMENT ST.

A Paradise to Spend a Leisure Moment

And participate in the cup that refreshes but does not inebriate.

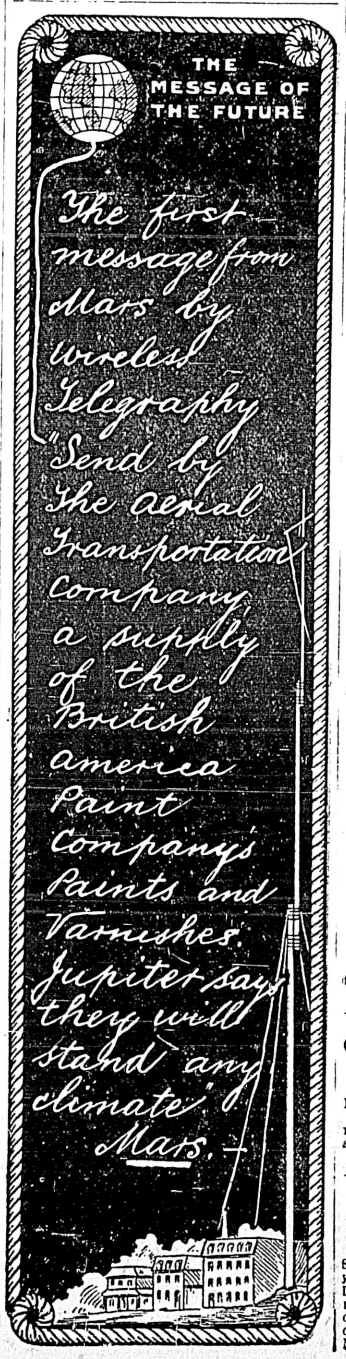
AN ICE CREAM OR AN ICE CREAM SODA.

Flavored with any of the fruit juices to suit your taste. Guaranteed pure.

Our parlors are complete with every modern comfort and convenience.

OUR YATES ST. BRANCH STORE.

Will also be found replete with stock and up-to-date in its appointments.



BALMORAL HOTEL

This hotel, with its late large addition and thorough renovation, make it the best hostelry in Victoria. It is conducted both on the EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN.

MRS. J. G. WHITE, Proprietress

Rates Very Moderate. Douglas Street, Victoria, B. C.

HOTEL DAVIES

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Poodle Dog Restaurant in Connection

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

Fitted up in most modern style, with all modern appliances.

RATES MODERATE. Fronting on Yates and Broad Sts.

Children's Millinery and Dresses

AND INFANTS' OUTFITS

In all the latest styles, now on exhibition at the

COLUMBIA HOUSE - - 81 DOUGLAS STREET

MRS. M. A. VIGOR

We Lead, Others Follow

Watch this Space for Next Week.

Savoy Theatre

Wenger's Souvenir Cup of Victoria

See them in our window, 90 Government street. Beautifully embellished with our Provincial Coat-of-Arms and prominent views of Victoria. The most handsome gift of all.

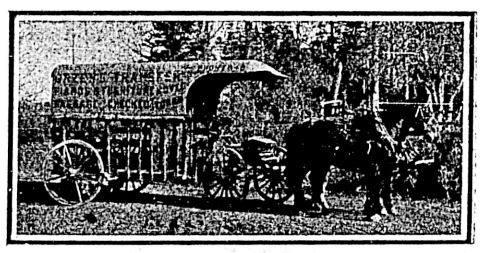
$1.25 EACH.

Call and inspect them.

J. WENGER, Jeweler

THE BIG FURNITURE VAN---GREEN'S TRANSFER

D. F. GREEN, Proprietor



Furniture moved by the hour or contract. Baggage checked, stored and transferred. Pianos moved, cased and shipped. Special rates for campers and picnic parties. Large stock of cases, boxes and barrels and packings kept on hand. Call and get our prices.

Residence and Stables: Telephone 646.

105 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

House = Painting, Paper Hanging, Etc.

J. SEARS, 91 and 93 Yates St

PHONE B742

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all debts or money now due to Frederick Francis as a Nurseryman or in connection with the business of Florist, lately carried on by him at Victoria and Esquimalt, are payable to Mary Ann Farrington, formerly Mary Ann Ashley, to whom the said business this day has been surrendered.

Victoria, B. C., April 22nd, 1903.

MARY A. FARRINGTON.
F. FRANCIS.

THE ORPHEUM

VICTORIA'S FIRST FAMILY THEATRE

THE GREAT HALDER.

In wonderful feats of Juggling.

LANDO.

Premier Contortionist.

THE FOUR DUFFY'S.

Introducing two of the cleverest children on the stage.

Illustrated song, "Just Next Door." Chas. K. Harris' latest masterpiece.

Matinees daily from 2:30 to 5. Evenings 7 to 10:30. Admission 10 cents.

Alex. Pantages, Proprietor and Manager.

EDISON DISPLAY CO.'Y

42 Yates Street.

ERRICKSON & ELY, Proprietors.

Programme This Week.

3—MILLIONS—3

Musicians, Singers, Comedians and Impersonators.

PROF. FOX.

Bird and Animal Imitator.

HARRY HARRISON.

Illustrated song, "Down on the Farm."

THE LATEST MOVING PICTURES.

Arabian Magician's Menagerie.
Frisky Burglars.
The Haunted Pawnshop.
High Diving at Milan, Italy.
Highland Fling Dance.
Little Rich Dutch Comedian.
Lo Chinera.
Mrs. Schneider's First Pinch of Snuff.

Continuance Performance

Matinees, 2:30 to 5 p. m. Evenings, 7:30 to 11 p. m.

ADMISSION 10 Cents.

COAL! COAL!

NO SCARCITY OF COAL.

PHONE 407. PHONE 407.

We beg to notify the public that we have not advanced the price of our coal; it is still $6.00 per ton, sack or lump.

JAMES BAKER & CO.

INCUBATORS,

Received another shipment of Prairie State Incubators. Now is the time to place your orders and go into chicken raising. I have also received a few Panama Parrots which will make fine speakers. Get one before they are all gone. All kinds of Feed and Poultry supplies. E. M. NODEK, 8 Store street.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT,"

In the Matter of an application for a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Part of Section Thirty-five (35) Victoria District.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above land, issued to Agnes Deans Cameron on the 25th day of August, 1896, and numbered 2371c.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office Victoria, 8th April, 1903.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

In the matter of the application of Leon Curtat for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to Lots Three Hundred and Ninety-Six (396), Six Hundred and Five (605) and Six Hundred and Six (606) Victoria City

Notice is hereby given that a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above hereditaments will be issued to Leon Curtat on the 28th day of May, 1903, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 19th February, 1903.

YATES & JAY,
Solicitors for Applicant.

Victoria Water Works

Attention is called to Sec. 22 of the "Water Works Regulation By-Law, 1900," which reads as follows: "No person shall sprinkle or use in any manner whatsoever the water supplied by the city, upon lawns, gardens, yards, or grounds of any description, except between the hours of 5 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and the hours of 5 and 10 o'clock in the evening, unless the water so used shall be supplied by meter."

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.

City Hall, 5th May, 1903.

R·I·P·A·N·S

R·I·P·A·N·S Tabules Doctors find A good prescription For mankind.

The 5-cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle (price 60 cents) contains a supply for a year.

Insist upon having the best Tea and if your Grocer has your interests at heart he will give you Blue Ribbon.

Hill's Efforts For Oriental Liners

Cut Rate on Flour From East Causes Alarm to Coast Millers.

Yosemite Will Enter Service Today---Princess May is Due.

In order to make business for the monster liners now running on the Pacific and others about to be placed in service, connecting with the Great Northern, J. J. Hill has made a great cut in the rate on flour to the Coast. Railroadmen are viewing the efforts of Hill to develop the Oriental flour trade by making these unprecedented low rates, with alarm. Northwestern millers, warehousemen and wheat growers have already been deprived of the sale of 40,000 tons of wheat and flour this season, and are formulating plans for retaliation. If the low rate from the East is maintained, proportionately low rates will be forced from Oregon, Washington and Idaho points, and possibly from Dakota East. This forced reduction will cost the two Hill roads nearly $4,000,000 per annum, and nothing but a withdrawal of the $3 rate from the East will prevent a general demoralization of rates in the Pacific Northwest.

The Hill system has made a $3 rate for the 1,500 mile haul to the Coast—a lower rate than is charged from interior points in the state of Washington. A through rate of $8 has been made to the Orient. It is figured by transportation men that the Hill system will lose $3,000,000 a year by the reduction of $1 a ton, as $3,000,000 tons is hauled yearly. Mr. Hill, on the other hand, claims that his experiment will result in an earning instead of loss, as the East-bound traffic is heavy, and he is now obliged to return thousands of empty cars to handle the shingle and lumber business, so that it costs but little more to return the cars full of wheat or flour than when empty. His opponents say this is inconsistent with his views on Oriental trade, as expressed. It is said by some shipping men, claiming knowledge, that all of the profits made on the outward voyages of Oriental steamers from Pacific Coast ports are swallowed up by the inability to secure return cargoes, and some of the steamers lose fortunes in a single trip. The Shawmut, a 15,000-ton carrier, which the Boston Steamship Company put on the Seattle-Oriental run to connect with Mr. Hill's railroad, is reported on good authority to have lost $80,000 on her first round trip, there being over 12,000 tons of vacant freight space on the return trip from the Orient, although she was less than half the size of the vessels which Mr. Hill is now completing for the trade.

The $5 rate, which is the ocean portion of the through rate of $8 per ton, can only show a profit when there are full cargoes both ways. If the mammoth Hill steamers secure full return cargoes after taking over $3 rail freight, all of those cars which Mr. Hill brought West for lumber and shingles will be needed to take his return freight from Seattle East and the merger magnate must again haul empty cars to the West to take care of his shingle and lumber trade. If the steamers return without cargoes they will show an enormous deficit on the round trip.

With the disastrous experience of the Shawmut and Tremont as an example, few exporters or shipping men on the Pacific Coast believe that the steamers now completing at New London will be brought to the Coast.

THE SAILERS.

Lonsdale Master Succored Crew of the Yacht Xora Four Years Ago.

The British ship Lonsdale, Capt. Fraser, which arrived in the Royal Roads yesterday, is the vessel which gave provisions to the little yacht Xora, which made such an adventurous voyage from this port four years ago, having left here on July 5, 1899, for Paris, with Capts. Voss and Hann, Master Voss and Percy McCord on board. The little sloop-yacht reached San Diego after a most adventurous voyage, starvation threatening the crew, when the Lonsdale hove in sight, and Capt. Fraser put provisions on board. Capt. Fraser says he is still looking for Capt. Voss to present a bill for the provisions. The Lonsdale is in ballast, seeking. The schooner Balboa, now due at this port from Mollendo, was sighted by the Lonsdale on her voyage north.

The German bark Hyrda, which has arrived at Chemainus to load lumber in tow of the tug Tacoma, was becalmed for five days off Flattery before she was brought in by the Tacoma. She had an uneventful passage of 56 days from Antofagasta. She will load lumber for a return voyage. The coal laden ship Mylomene, bringing Welsh coal from Cardiff for the navy, is now 148 days out. She has been expected for a week or more. There are several other ships about due, the Lamorna, from Glasgow, and the rail-laden ships Astoria and Maelgwyn.

MARINE NOTES.

H. F. Bullen, of the Esquimalt Marine railway, is endeavoring to arrange for the coming of the tramp steamer Robert Adamson to Esquimalt for repairs. It is probable that the vessel will come to this port, although no decision has yet been arrived at.

Steamer Spokane, of the Pacific Coast SS. Co., will sail today for the North. She will arrive from Seattle this morning and sail about 6 o'clock. On her return the steamer will be made ready to carry the United States President and his party on their trip about the Sound. The President will embark at Tacoma on May 23 and will visit Bremerton, Seattle and Everett and return to Tacoma. The steamer Senator of the Pacific Coast SS. Co. sailed for San Francisco last night.

Steamer City of Nanaimo was launched from the Star ways yesterday, and will resume her service on the East Coast of the Island.

Steamer Yosemite will commence service on the New Westminster route tonight instead of the Princess Louise.

Steamer Amur is expected to commence service on the Lynn Canal route at the end of the coming week.

Steamer Princess May is due today from Lynn Canal. She left Skagway on Thursday.

H. M. S. Shearwater left the dry dock at Esquimalt this morning after being cleaned and overhauled.

The British bark Ivanhoe was towed to Esquimalt yesterday to be cleaned and painted. She has been discharging nitrate at the Ocean Docks.

Tatoosh, May 9.—8 p. m.—Cloudy, northwest wind 6 miles. Inwards, barkentine Aurora from San Francisco for Tacoma at 6:30 p. m. Outward, bark Louisiana from Ballard for Sydney.

SHIPPING NEWS.

STEAM.

From Liverpool. Due.

China Mutual Line—
Aemilies (Williams), 7043 ..... In port
Canfa (new) ..... May 3
Keeman (new) (Davis) 4879 ..... May 24
Ajax, (Batt) 4478 ..... June 21
Oopack (Barber) 2517 ..... July 19
Cringwo (Young), 2517 ..... Aug. 15
Klasow (Radway), 2529 ..... Sept. 12
Kintuck (Long), 2881 ..... Oct 11
Moyune (Campbell), 3016 ..... Nov. 7
Teenkai (Harris), 3016 ..... Dec. 5
Yangtzse (Jourdan), 1879 ..... Jan. 2
Ping Suey (Warrall), 4150 ..... Jan. 29
Hyson (Davies), 4232 ..... Feb. 24
(Vessels named other than first four subject to change.)

From Hongkong and Yokohama.

C. P. R. Line—
Athenian (Robinson), 2440 ..... In port
Emp. India (Archibald), 3003 ..... May 12
Tartar (Beethon), 2440 ..... May 29
Emp. of Japan (Pybus), 3003 ..... June 2
N. P. R.—
Victoria (Panton), 2112 ..... In port
Lyra (Williams), 3516 ..... Apr. 17
Hyades (Wright), 2932 ..... Apr. 24
Tremont (Garlick), 6915 ..... May 4

Duke of Fife (Cox), 2416 .....
Tacoma (Dixon), 1689 ..... May 15
Emp. of China (Marshall) 3003 ... April 21
Aki Maru (Eckstrand), 3990 ..... In port
Shinano Maru, 3960 ..... Apr. 20
Tosa Maru (Christensen), 3619 ..... May 4
Kaga Maru (Thompson) 3960 ..... May 18
Hojun Maru (Okus), 2980 ..... June 1
Iyo Maru (Butler), 3960 ..... June 15

From Australia.

C. P. R.—
Miowera (Hemming), 1888 ..... Apr. 16
Aorangi (Hay), 2782 ..... May 14
Moana (Carey) 2414 ..... June 12

SAIL.

From England.

Salled.

Leicester Castle, Br sh (Beattie), 2009 .....
Lamorna Br sh (Cormack), 2159 ..... Jan. 1
Crompton Br sh (Hume), 2717 .....
Traverlyon, Br bk (Simms), 1332 ..... Oct. 17
Mylomene, Br sh (Jones), 1708 ..... Dec. 13
Semantha, Br sh (Crow), 2500.....
Fortevlot, (Kidd) .....

From Rotterdam.

Vincent, Br sh (Brice), 1776 ..... Nov. 30
Islamount, Br bk (Fraser), 1488 ..... Dec. 5
Astoria, Br bk (Thorkilsen), 1429 ... Jan. 6
Maelgwyne, Br bk (Thomas), 1235 .. Jan. 8

From Antwerp.

Belford, Br sh (McKinnon), 1741 ... Dec. 26
Alice, Fr sh (Langlois), 1698 ..... Dec 29

From Algoa Bay.

Elon, Ger sch (Hemmes), 1276 .....

From Capetown.

Prince Albert, Nor sh (Cappelin), (1564) ..... Nov. 18
Canada, Br sh (McBride) 2137 .....

From Table Bay.

Prince Robert, Nor sh (Hansen), 2564 ..... Nov. 7

From Java.

Amsterdam, Dutch bk (Bakker), 1100 ..... Jan. 16

From Pisagua.

Thirlmere, Br sh (Radcliffe), 1625 .....

From Nitrate Ports.

Ivanhoe, Br sh (Grant), 1250 .....
..... Jan 15, via Honolulu, April 2
Curzon, Br sh (Black), 1778 .....

SPOKEN

Lamorna, Jan 17, 37, N.; 19 W.
Mylomena, Dec. 29, 49, N; 8 W.
Islamount, Dec. 3. Passed Ventnor.
Alice, Jan. 10, passed Fusaing, Jan. 22d, returned to Falmouth; lost main topgallant mast; sails split; sailed March 13.
Belford, Jan. 12. Passed Lizard.
Vincent, Feb. 3; put into Montevideo.

VESSELS IN B. C. PORTS.

VICTORIA.

Amur steamer (C. P. N. Co.)
Rahane, Br sh from Liverpool discharging.
Glenalvon, Br sh from Liverpool, discharging.
Alta, Chil. bk. from Manila.
Katherine Nor. bk. from nitrate ports.
Columbia, Ger. sh from Kobe; dismasted.

CHEMAINUS.

Admiral Tegethoff, loading.
Bardowie, loading lumber.
Neck, Ger. sh (Kojes) lumber.

VANCOUVER.

Wm. Mitchell, loading lumber.
Athenian, steamer (Robinson); C. P. R.
Saga, steamer; disengaged
Alexander, schooner; disengaged.

SEALERS ENGAGED IN HUNTING.

Florence M. Smith (M. Ryan); sailed Oct. 10.
E. B. Marvin (J. Anderson); sailed Oct. 20.
Triumph (C. O. Burn); sailed Jan. 14.
Geneva, (D. L. Jones;) sailed Jan. 14.
Casco (W. Munro); sailed Jan. 14.
Allie C. Algar (A. St. Clair); sailed Jan. 17.
Oscar and Hattie (H. F. Brown); sailed Jan. 20.
Penelope (G. Heater); sailed Jan. 21.
Libbie (W. Heater); sailed Jan. 21.
Umbrina (J. Haan); sailed Jan. 21.
Enterprise (A. B. Whidden); sailed Jan. 23.
Dora Sleverd (H. Blakstad); sailed Jan. 29
C. D. Rand (J. G. Searle); sailed Jan 30.
Zillah May (A. H. Olsson); sailed Feb. 3.
Annie E. Paint (R. McKiel); sailed Feb. 5
Vera (W. Folger); sailed Feb. 6.
City of San Diego (Jameson) sailed February 23.

Director, (McDougall) March 12.
Ida Etta, March 13.
Carrie C. W. (Macauly) March 14.
Victoria, March 14.

SEALERS SPOKEN.

Geneva, off Ounu, Feb. 18. Seven men deserted. Schooner leaking and will return
Florence M. Smith, 2,300 skins.
E. B. Marvin, 1,100 skins.
Libbie, March 15, 100 skins.
Zillah May, March 10. 35 skins.
Casco, March 11. 112 skins.
Triumph, March 17, 63 skins.
G. W. Prescott, wrecked March 10th, 81 skins; saved 29.

OUTWARD LUMBER SHIPS ON ROUTE.

Albania—Sailed, Oct. 2. Hastings for London, 1,007,949 feet.
Antofagasta—Sailed, Oct. 3, Chemainus for Valparaiso, 772,219 feet.
India—Sailed, Oct. 7, Chemainus for Valparaiso, 869,053 feet.
Helios—Sailed, Dec. 7th, Chemainus for South Africa, 725,696 feet.
Jabez Howes—Sailed, Dec. 17, Vancouver for Sydney, 1,139,802 feet.
Atlantic—Sailed, Nov. 25, Chemainus for Queenstown.
Ellen A. Reed—Sailed, Sept. 5, Vancouver for Greenock.
Endora—Sailed, Jan. 27, Vancouver for Greenock.
Lake Leman— Sailed Sept. 25, Chemainus for Valparaiso.
Oregon—Sailed, Nov. 8th, Chemainus for Cardiff.
Sylfyd—Sailed, Jan. 25. Vancouver for Queenstown.

OUTWARD SALMON SHIPS.

Marian Woodside—Sailed, Oct. 7, Fraser river for Liverpool, 67,497 cases. Ar. Feb. 2.
Cambrian Hills—Sailed, Oct. 24, Victoria for Liverpool, 67,203 cases.
Aberfoyle—Sailed, Oct. 30, Fraser River for Liverpool, 67,263 cases. Ar March 15th
Pass of Kincrankie—Sailed, Nov. 24, Fraser River for Liverpool, 65,101 cases. Arrived April 2
Harold—Sailed, No. 29, Fraser river for Liverpool, 55,773 cases.
Ancona, Br sh, Chemainus for Capetown, March 16
Brabloch, Br sh, Chemainus for Calcutta, Jan. 20.
Maipo, Ger. sh Hastings for Callao, March 5.
Rejore, Br sh, Hastings for Queenstown, March 30.
Tasmania, Br Sh, Chemainus for Delagoa Bay, March 11.
Tacoma, Am. schr, Hastings for Nagasaki, March 2

The total output of coal in the United Kingdom for 1902 was 219,037,240 tons, an increase of 8,140,900 tons over the previous year.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

The Week at the City Hall

Consummation of Project to Amalgamate Isolation and Jubilee Hospitals.

Civic Officials to Go Tomorrow on Trip Over Victoria Terminal Railway.

Happenings in City Hall circles during the past week were not of a specially interesting or important character. Considerable progress was made at a meeting held on Tuesday evening towards the success of the project which aims at the turning over of the jurisdiction of the Isolation hospital to the hands of the board of directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital. The negotiations now proceeding are the result of a belief being held by both parties that it would be much better if the institution is handed over to the management of the Jubilee hospital. As a condition to any agreement, it is necessary that the Isolation hospital shall be put in a thorough state of repair, and that a septic tank be built for the requirements of both the Jubilee and isolation hospitals. City Assessor Northcott has been instructed to prepare a report of exactly what are the repairs and improvements needed at the Isolation building, and his findings in the matter will be submitted to the meeting of the council tomorrow evening. When the new arrangement shall have been made, a considerable saving of money will result to the city. The per diem rate for patients will be fixed at $3.50, which will be $1.55 less than the cost to the city last year. Any agreement entered into will be for one year's duration. If there is any loss, it shall be borne by the city. A difficulty of considerable importance which has had to be contended with in the past has been that in respect to the duties of the city health officer. The latter has charge of the Isolation hospital, and under the new arrangement it is intended that he shall become a member of the Jubilee hospital medical staff, and on the regular pay roll. A further conference between the two parties to the agreement will be held on Thursday evening next, when it is anticipated that it will be possible to finally dispose of the matter, as far as reaching agreement on all essential points is concerned.

CORRIDOR CHAT.

Water Commissioner Raymur is determined that no fault shall lie with his department if water is wasted unnecessarily for sprinkling purposes, and already thus early in the season he has given public notice that "no person shall sprinkle or use in any manner whatsoever the water supplied by the city upon lawns, gardens, yards, or grounds of any description, except between the hours of 5 and 9 o'clock in the morning and the hours of 5 and 10 o'clock in the evening, unless the water so used shall be supplied by meter." When the meter system shall have been applied generally throughout the city, all such notices will become a thing of the past—as then "you pays your money and you uses all the water you wants to."

As the result of inquiry on the part of a special committee, it has been practically decided that a point on Dallas road foreshore, at the end of Montreal street, is the most desirable location for the proposed salt water baths. The council will co-operate with the Tourist Association in arranging that the desired conveniences to bathers shall be arranged for at that point.

Tomorrow the Mayor and Aldermen will be taken on a trip of inspection over the system of the Victoria Terminal railway & Ferry Company, going as far as Port Guichon and return. Tomorrow is the date in which the regular service as called for in the terms of the contract must be instituted.

Ald. Cameron's patriotic suggestion, that tenders for police uniform equipment should be limited to supplying goods of British or Canadian manufacture, did not work out so well as that gentleman had expected. The samples of Canadian and British helmets were found to be too heavy, so an American make of headgear was chosen instead.

A considerable number of new permanent sidewalks are to be laid the coming summer. City Engineer Topp has prepared a list of places where the work is to be undertaken, and this will be submitted at tomorrow evening meeting.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, May 9.—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

The barometer remains comparatively high over the North Pacific coast, and low over the Rockies from Alberta to Utah. Generally fair weather prevails from the Pacific to Manitoba and light to moderate winds on the Coast. Sharp frosts occurred this morning in Cariboo and the Territories. At present the temperature there averages 50.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	45	56
New Westminster	42	58
Kamloops	42	62
Barkerville	30	42
Dawson	38	46
Calgary	24	54
Winnipeg	38	56
Portland, Ore.	52	68
San Francisco	52	70

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Light or moderate winds, generally fair, stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair, stationary or higher temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, MAY 9.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	45	Mean	50
Noon	55	Highest	56
5 p.m.	52	Lowest	45

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... 4 miles west.
Noon ..... 8 miles southeast.
5 p.m. ..... 4 miles south.

Average state of weather—Fair.
Sunshine—4 hours, 30 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed 30.114
Corrected 30.137

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected 30.08

GENERAL KOSER DEAD.

Berlin, May 9.—Former Consul-General Koser, who for many years represented Germany in New York, died yesterday. He recently filled the post of chief of the emigration bureau of the Colonial Society, and was mainly responsible for the large German emigration to Brazil.

PERSONALS.

C. J. Loewen is over from Vancouver.

J. G. Shallcross is back from a visit to Vancouver.

W. K. Houston returned from the Mainland last evening.

Miss Goodwin has returned from a visit to Mainland friends.

R. Collister was among the Charmer's passengers from Vancouver last night.

F. C. Gamble has returned from the Mainland.

Canon Newton was among the Charmer's passengers from the Mainland last night.

A. H. B. Macgowan, of Vancouver, is in the city, a guest at the Driard.

Howard Chapman came over from Vancouver last night.

Rev. N. W. Carr, of Crofton, is registered at the Dominion.

Matt White, chief of the passenger department of the White Pass Railway at Vancouver, is in the city.

Mrs. C. H. Gibbons has returned to Vancouver after a short visit to Victoria.

W. G. McKenzie, the well known hardware man of Vancouver, is in the city. He came over on the Charmer last evening.

S. B. Netherby is back from a visit to the Mainland.

W. J. Robinson, the Atlin mining man is back from a visit to Vancouver.

A. W. V. Innes and wife were passengers on the Charmer from Vancouver last evening.

W. J. McDonald and wife of Seattle are a honeymoon couple who are at the Dominion.

Robert Service, the poet laureate of Cowichan, is at the Dominion. He has just returned from a bicycle trip to Oregon.

T. H. Russell and T. H. Cross, of Vancouver, are at the Queens.

M. Mars, mate of the schooner Sequoia, and Jas. Howe, of Boston, Mass., are at the Queens.

Jas. Leighton, of Vancouver, is at the Queens.

W. J. Graveley, commodore of the Vancouver Yacht Club; Howard J. Duncan and F. W. Tillin, area party of Vancouverites at the Balmoral.

Mrs. C. F. Vaill and Miss Vaill, of Portland, and W. H. Johnston of Winnipeg are at the Vernon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McFarland are registered at the Imperial.

A. T. Von Ettinger, of Portland, is at the Imperial.

HAYES FOUND GUILTY.

The jury on Friday morning brought in a verdict of guilty against Colonel Hayes, coupled with a strong recommendation to mercy. His Lordship thereupon sentenced the prisoner to a term of two years imprisonment. Pending the determination of the motion to quash the indictment on the alleged ground that C. W. Baxter, a member of the grand jury had been the agent of Capt. Irving in the transactions complained of, the prisoner is to be allowed out on bail in the amount of $10,000, the sureties not being restricted to the usual number of two.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS DRAW TO A CLOSE

Final Performance of the Great Cycle at Drill Hall Last Night.

The farewell festival in the Drill Hall was patronized last night by an enthusiastic audience, who thoroughly appreciated the excellence of the programme. The overtures by the orchestra were exceedingly well rendered.

The first number, "The Little Minister," one of Sir A. C. Mackenzie's own compositions, was very bright, and full of life. The second, "Henry VIII." by Edward German, was also of a lively nature. Wilfred Virgo received deafening and prolonged applause for his solos "Onaway, Awake Beloved," and "Araby." Miss Brennan's rich full soprano voice was heard to great advantage in that well known old song "Sands O'Dee." Miss Ethel Wood and Reginald Davidson's solos in the cantatas left nothing to be desired. A very pleasing feature of the singing of all the soloists was their clear enunciation, almost every word could be heard clearly and distinctly in all parts of the hall.

The chorus again did excellent work, and they showed evidence of the hard and conscientious practising they have done for some months past, and showed how carefully and painstaking their conductors, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Russel have been.

The cantata "Minnehaha," was rendered, the singers bringing out the many weird chords that run through this beautiful piece with evident faithfulness.

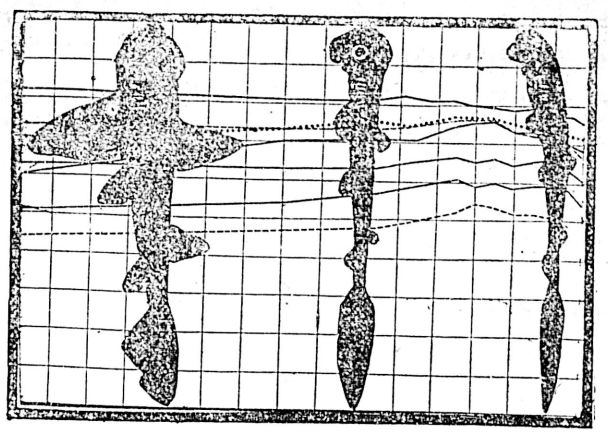
Justice was also done to "St. Cecilia's Day," which is of a slightly livelier nature. The sopranos were very sweet and full in tone, and the altos and male voices sustained their parts equally well.

A decided sigh of regret ran through the audience when the programme came to an end. The chorus gave three rousing cheers for their distinguished conductor, and the general opinion is, that they will again have the honor of being led by him.

Thus was brought to a close a series of musical entertainments which both in selection and execution were carried out on a scale never before attempted, and the educative value of which is bound to leave a lasting impression upon music in the Dominion.

DEERING STRIKE RENEWED.

Chicago, May 9.—Peace negotiations between the Deering Harvester Co. and its six thousand strikers have been broken off and the fight probably will continue to a finish. The men at a final conference presented their demands for official consideration. The company's reply was a practical refusal to take them up and further efforts to bring the parties together have been dropped.



PETRIFIED FOSSIL FISHES

Recent geological research has discovered a series of wonderful fossil fishes among the shale deposits of Wyoming. Their original forms have been somewhat flattened and changed.

They measured from 20 to 30 feet long, and were in life exceedingly ravenous and dangerous. That they fought among themselves is almost positively known, for a specimen has been taken from the rock the stout back plate of which had been completely crushed in two, bearing in its solid bone deep imprints and gashes which fit the jaw-tips of this species, which had jaws set with a bristling row of teeth.

These formidable creatures are found along with others in what are known as the "Bad Lands" or fossil beds of the West. This whole section was, ages ago, a great lake, which, through changed geological conditions, was drained, leaving the mighty monsters of the deep to sink and become buried deep, away from the destructive elements of the air and flesh-eating animals.

By piling up successive layers of sediment, nature has thoroughly embalmed and preserved their remains these millions of years, until the pick of the fossil-hunter has cut and chiseled out their petrified forms.

WRAPPING PAPER

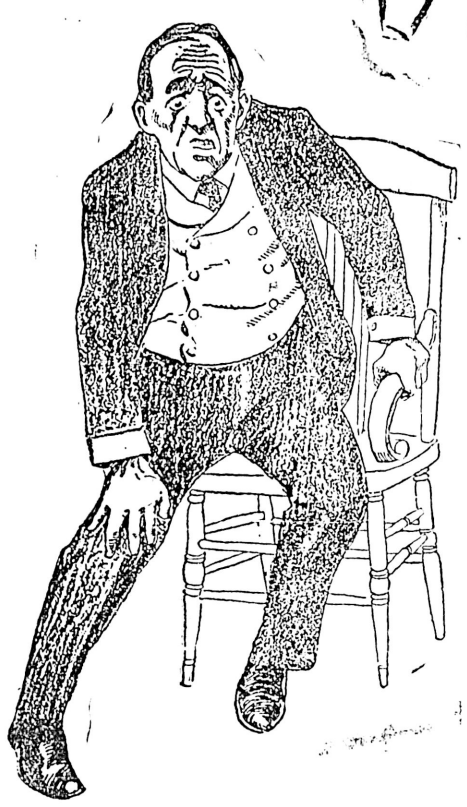
AT

THE COLONIST

$3.50 Per 100-lb. Rolls Rolls or Flat $3.50

Telephone 197

"Rheumatiz"



WHEN you feel that grinding pain in your joints you can appreciate the feelings of a man burned at the stake or having his bones broken and twisted on the rack. It is merciless, sleep-destroying, agonizing. It lets up at times for an hour or two, only to turn loose again more pitilessly than ever. It leaves one joint and moves to another with doubled intensity. It eats up all your vitality, exhausts your patience and unless you conquer it by using Electricity, which is the only remedy on earth that will cure it, it may reduce you to a chronic Rheumatic cripple, with joints enlarged, twisted and deformed, and strength enough only to limp around.

Rheumatism gives many warnings and it is easy to cure it if you take it in time. When you feel the first stiffness in your knee joints, shoulders or back, the first pain in your back or shoulders, if you attack it then you can easily drive it out of your body. But if you let these "come-and-go" pains come often they will settle down and stay with you. Cure them at first and you will save many years of needless suffering. I have cured many thousands of Rheumatics with

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

It does not matter where Rheumatism is located, it cannot get away from Electricity intelligently applied. Electricity will follow it to the most secret recess in the human body, and will so change the tissues with vibrating life as to render the spot uninhabitable to disease. Rheumatism cannot exist where my Belt is applied according to my instructions.

The Kidneys are responsible for nearly every case of Rheumatism. Lacking vitality, they fail in their duties and allow the uric acid to get into the blood, where it becomes a burden to the circulation. It roams about, up and down the vast system of arteries and veins, and finally settles down in some secluded spot to rest.

The pain is most aggravating, nerve-racking and peace-destroying; the surrounding tissues, which are suffering because their blood supply has been shut off, become irritated and inflamed, and that part of the body, until relief comes in some form, is the sorest, most painful spot imaginable.

Electricity is an external application, but it goes into the body, directly to the spot where the trouble rests, pours its discomposing influence into the congestion, separates it, dissolves the urates and drives them out of the circulation, renders the blood uninhabitable to them, carrying them back to the kidneys, which in the meantime are being strengthened, and thus resumes the healthy course of nature by taking them out of the body through the bladder.

I don't ask anyone to take my unsupported word. I commend the following extracts for your careful consideration :—

When a man like me has suffered for nearly forty years with the vagaries of muscular rheumatism he is inclined to be cautious about calling himself cured. I can now say with confidence I am cured. I also feel better and stronger than I have for years.—**ALEX. P FRASER, Britton, Ont.**

As far as my rheumatism is concerned I am cured. I have worked steady, and have not had a pain since. I had a terrible time before I got the Belt.—**W. H. EATON, 512 Cordova St., E. Vancouver, B. C.**

About the Belt. I am glad to say that the rheumatism I had in my joints has all left me. I feel ten years younger. I am all right.—**ARCHIE COPEGOG, Christian Island Ont.**

I have found your Belt all that I expected, and more. I am in as good health as any man past 70 can expect to be. My rheumatism is entirely gone, and I have not had so much as a cold in my head since using it. The Belt as is good as ever.—**GARDNER WILCOX, Dartmouth, N. S.**

The rheumatism is all gone, as the result of using your Belt, which I wore regularly for three months.—**A. MACHAN, Boston, Man.**

Regarding the merits of your Belt; it has done me a wonderful amount of good in curing rheumatism and general weakness.—**JAMES S. BRYSON, Maple Creek, Assa.**

I believe if it had not been for the Belt, I would have been in bed. I would not want to be without one for rheumatism. I don't think there can be anything better.—**MISS JENNIE PETERS, Box 52, Colborne, Ont.**

I was not able to walk across the floor; now my rheumatism is entirely cured. Your Belt is a grand thing.—**WILLIAM HASLETT, Malachie, QUE.**

I am glad to tell you I am still enjoying the best of health. I can't say that I am ever sick now, and I never feel any of my old trouble (rheumatism). I know two others who have purchased Belts from you, and they testify to the same benefits.—**THOMAS CRANEY, Lachute Mills, Que.**

I am pleased to say that your Belt has done me a power of good. It has cured me completely of rheumatism and has eased my catarrh quite a bit.—**PATRICK DUNN, Powassan, Ont.**

I was suffering severely with lame back and lumbago, so severely, in fact, that I could not stoop to lace my shoes. I got one of your Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belts. I wore it steadily for about two months, when I was completely cured, and I have had no return of the trouble since.—**RICHARD ROSS, Claremont st., Toronto.**

I would have written to you sooner, but thought it was wise not to halloo till I was out of the bush. I am pleased to tell you that I have not had an attack of rheumatism since, and feel stronger in every way. I can now stand more cold than before, and have gained 13 pounds.—**MATTHEW ROBINSON, Mayfield, Ont.**

I wore one of your high-grade Belts. I suffered for two or three years previous to this with rheumatism. I am pleased to say that your Belt completely cured me. I can honestly recommend your Belt to anyone, also your method of doing business; the manner in which you treat your patients, and the attention you give them. Your business should certainly prosper.—**H. E. MITCHELL, Forrest, Man.**

I can truly say your Belt has helped me. After using it one night I could move my arms around quite freely, what I had not been able to do for months before because of rheumatism. I have recommended your Belt to many of my neighbors and friends, knowing its merit.—**E. V. GOULD, Colborne, Ont.**

I could fill this paper with just such letters. I have been telling the readers of this paper what my Belt will do. If you will show me a case of ***Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Constipation,*** or any form of weakness my ***Belt*** will not cure within three months, used according to my directions, and I will pay you ***$1,000 in gold.***

If the above is not food enough for those who are sceptical

Tell me where you live and I will send the name of a man in your own town I have cured.

CAUTION—Thousands write me that they have used electric belts and received no benefits from them. I will explain why. They are purchased from agents or from people who have no practical knowledge of electricity. Such articles are made to sell, not to cure.

READ WITH CARE. Every patient wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt receives free until cured the advice of a physician who understands his case. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell these goods.

FREE BOOK.—If you cannot call, write for my beautiful illustrated book, giving you cuts of my Belts and prices. This little book is of great value to any one; it contains a lot of useful information to men who are not what they should be; tells how strength is lost and won. I send this book, closely sealed, free, to any one. ***(I HAVE A BOOK FOR WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN.)***

NOTE — WE PAY DUTY.

Dr. M. C. McLAUGHLIN, 106 Columbia St., SEATTLE WASHINGTON

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1903.

PUBLISHED BY
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
E. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

$25.00 REWARD.

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A LAWGIVER.

Those who have struggled through the elements of Latin composition learned early in their career that Lycurgus gave laws to the Spartans, Solon to the Athenians. Solon flourished about six hundred and fifty years before the birth of Christ, Lycurgus about eight hundred and fifty years before the birth of Christ. Twelve hundred years before the birth of Christ, Moses, the inspired lawgiver,

"Who first taught the Chosen Seed
In the beginning, how the Heavens and Earth
Rose out of chaos,"

lived and died. Now, however, a lawgiver has been discovered who predates Moses by as many long years as Moses preceded Christ, whose mission was "to fulfill the law and the prophets." This ancient lawgiver was Khammurabi, a king of Babylon, who lived two thousand two hundred years before the Christian era. There is no hearsay or tradition about this king or the laws he promulgated. We have the very book itself, the most ancient codification of human laws known. And strange to say, we learn that then, even as now, the existence of injustice, oppression, and poverty was the main problem of the lawgiver. King Khammurabi's code of laws is no ordinary book. It is a pillar of black diorite, eight feet in height, which contains three thousand lines of writing, divided into forty-five columns. Five of these columns have been deliberately effaced, evidently by some kingly successor, who was afraid that King Khammurabi's glory might eclipse his own. We may surmise that they contained biographical details of the type and verity which adorn our modern tombstones. The royal author, or compiler, was desirous that posterity should accept the code as of divine origin. Therefore he has given us a picture in bas-relief which represents himself before the throne of a seated deity, from whose shoulders flames of fire form wings. This figure is dictating the laws to the king, who is recording them. The deity is described in the inscription as "the Supreme God, the King of the spirits of earth, who foretells the destiny of all." The God is El Shaddai, who dwelt on the mountain of the world and gave laws to men. The code itself is introduced with these majestic words: "Law and justice I establish in the land; I made happy the human race in those days." The explanation of why the laws are engraved on stone and erected in a public place is given as follows: "The law of the land as to judgments, the decisions of the land as to decisions, my precious decrees for the information of the oppressed upon this stone I wrote and placed in the Temple of Mersdach in Babylon." Four thousand years! Four thousand long, long years! And we have made of "the law of the land as to judgments, the decisions of the land as to decisions," an esoteric science, whose professors wear strange robes and other figments as to the outward mark of their especial cult, and there is no monolith erected for the information of the oppressed as there was in the Temple of Merodach in Babylon. A great man was King Khammurabi, and not without a realizing sense of his own greatness. "I, Khammurabi," he describes himself, "the glorious Prince, the worshipper of God, justice for the land for witness, plaintiff, and defendant; to destroy the tyrant and not to oppress the weak." The code itself is carefully and systematically arranged. It begins with witchcraft, deals with all grades of social and domestic life—marriage, divorce, and property—and concludes with an official scale of wages for all classes of workmen, from the highest to the lowest. The system is based on personal responsibility, the belief in the sanctity of an oath, ransom, and the necessity of written evidence in all legal matters. In many respects it resembles the Hebrew law. Judgments were to be delivered under seal. Receipts must be given for all money and goods entrusted to agents. The estates of officers or constables on active service could not be sold or mortgaged. Agricultural lands must be cultivated. If neglected they pay the same taxes as other lands. Damage of a crop by storm excused from the payment of interest on a loan. Canals and ditches were provided for. Commercial laws were laid down. Agents or peddlers were regulated. Wine merchants were placed under special restrictions. Only women could engage in the business. Those who permitted riotous conduct on the premises were punishable by death. The profound similarity between this code and the Hebrew code rests in the fact that underneath many external differences, both are based on the justations, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." Now a curious speculation might be entered into in connection with this resemblance, if it is not impertinent for such as have no ancient learning. How do the Mosaic law and the Khammurabic law have points of resemblance too marked to pass over as accidental, if the Mosaic law was codified before the Jews could possibly have come in contact with Babylon, and if the Babylonish code was published a thousand years before Moses? That is a puzzling question, unless there is some connection between Abraham and Khammurabi. Abraham is supposed to have lived about the same time as Khammurabi. Was the Mosaic law, outside the Ten Commandments, handed down by tradition from him and codified when the Jews asserted independent national existence. A connection between Abraham, whom Christians, Jews and Moslems alike honor as the first great witness of monotheism, in the language of Khammurabi, "The Supreme God, the King of the spirits of earth, who foretells the destiny of all," and this "glorious Prince, the worshipper of my God," would open up a wonderful and entrancing vista of historical investigation.

MANCHURIA.

When the time came for Russia to evacuate Manchuria, leaving only such troops as were necessary to guard the railway, she moved all her forces on to the railway line, and has now, upon some excuse from the actions of China and Japan, moved them back again. There is a deal of discontent and polite expostulation from Great Britain, the United States and Japan, not to speak of the most just grievance China has herself. If Great Britain, the United States, Japan and China can do nothing now to counteract the designs of Russia, they never will be able to do anything at a later date. None of these nations is face to face with any complications in any other part of the world, while the situation in the Balkans must be excessively disconcerting and untimely to the prosecution of Russia's plans in the Far East. So that now is the time to do something if there is anything to be done. Diplomatic persuasion is not going to accomplish anything. Russia is not amenable to the process of being "bluffed." The protesting powers must turn something besides their eyes to the situation in Manchuria. At least they must be prepared to turn their guns, and to shoot, if Russia refuses to back down. Are they so prepared? We do not believe it. Great Britain is in no condition to precipitate a conflict with Russia, which would light the torch of a general European war, in which the fruits of victory would be gathered, not by Great Britain, but by Germany, and in which Great Britain would stand to lose a great deal more than she would stand to gain. The United States is in such a position as to probably exercise a determining influence in the situation. The actual military and naval force of the United States is contemptible, but its potential force is the greatest of any in the world, except that of Russia herself; and with this great difference, that the Americans could turn potential into actual force with a celerity undreamt of among European nations. But while there are no doubt a few elements in the United States to whom Russian aggression in Manchuria is a real thing, the bulk of the people do not recognize the Far East as a necessary outlet for their national energies. Consequently, the United States is not likely to be drawn beyond the limits of diplomatic protest. Resistance by China herself, or interference by Japan, are, so far as we can see, the only chances of overt action against Russia. China is disorganized and Japan is likely to wait until China is better prepared, bending her energies meantime to reinforce and strengthen China for the struggle between the Mongol and the Slav, which must eventually develop.

DEMOCRATIC FORGETFULNESS.

The problems of politics nearly always present themselves in forms more or less similar to something that has happened before. Yet it is but seldom that precedent is studied by politicians as a guide to their present action, and if it is seldom studied by politicians, it is never studied by the general body of the voters. The tendency is in democracies for the legislative and administrative growth to be the more or less unconscious product of a desire to achieve immediate results or escape present difficulties. Naturally the mistakes made by one country are infallibly repeated in another as soon as the conditions which led to these mistakes present themselves. In nothing is this more noticeable than in the dealings of new democratic countries with the public domain, with problems of taxation, and with railways. A democracy will not accept the experience of another country as applicable to its needs. It will not recognize an underlying agreement of principle involved, under an external difference in conditions. Thus we see the Australasian colonies, one of them after another, in facing the same problems making identical mistakes and miscalculations, without any reference whatever to the experience of their sister states. That may appear to us particularly absurd, but all the same, the Canadian people would never allow Australian precedent to influence them in the settlement of a Canadian problem, and would in all probability not take kindly to any politician who attempted to convince them that similar action would bring about similar results in both countries. Even in countries like Great Britain and France, which possess a wealth of precedent to guide them of their own, it is seldom made use of except in a rule of thumb way, and nothing is commoner than the repetition of a blunder, where the certainty of its results, demonstrated by previous experience, is disguised by an external difference of present circumstances. We have the comparative study of philosophy and history and many other things, but the comparative study of politics is confined to a few publicists whose work is little heeded and whose conclusions have no influence upon political action. The only corrective lies in statesmen who convince themselves of the results of certain action, and are successful in having it either carried out or rejected, not by convincing other people through the same reasoning process they have applied themselves, but because of the trust and confidence the people repose in them and in their opinions. Statesmen of this kind are very necessary to democracies. Woe betide the country in which the mandate theory is supreme. We do not say there are never occasions in which a mandate is given by the people plain and not to be misunderstood by any representative, nor do we say that that should never be done. On the contrary, it is one of the foundations of popular government. But were it to wholly take the place of confidence reposed in statesmen, government would tend to become an endless repetition of ancient blunders and ineffectual struggles. The true statesman is a man who finds the solution of particular problems in the application of general principles. He is naturally a close student of comparative politics. The connection between a particular affair and the general principles which are the foundation of the confidence reposed in him by the people, is frequently taken for granted by the people. Hence the positive value to democracies of statesmanlike guidance, and the positive danger of the leadership of men who are always seeking a mandate from the people, and are always ready to carry out the people's behests whatever these may be, and are never prepared themselves to educate the popular mind by enforcing upon it the fruits of the experience of other countries, and the general principles of successful government.

U. S. IMMIGRATION.

The immigration statistics of the United States for nine months ending with March present some curious features. Immigration has increased from 370,575 people, in the previous year to 494,425 people. The increase has been fairly well distributed from all quarters, but by far the greatest bulk of it hails from Italy, Austria-Hungary and Russia. Italy supplied 129,800 immigrants; Austria 123,234, and Russia, including Finland, 81,731. Out of the total, one-half of the immigrants came from these three countries, while English-speaking countries supplied only 38,744, or not more than the United States during the same period lost to Canada. The human beings now pouring into the United States are wholly dissimilar in ideas and traditions from the people dominant in the United States, and very much inferior in their capacity for self-government. The assimilative powers of the United States have been shown to be very great. But the assimilation of these vast armies from the South of Europe is a very different problem from any with which the United States has hitherto been presented. It is perhaps as well that the Declaration of Independence, with its theoretical ideas of human equality, has been locked away before its solution is attempted.

The gold output of the Rand has returned to the 1897 level, and is gradually working its way back to the immediately ante-bellum level.

When Canada realizes that she is a great maritime as well as a great wheat raising country, Canada will have navy yards at Sydney, N. S., and Esquimalt, B. C.

Egyptian cotton is steadily growing in favor. More is being produced and more used. It finds a good market even in the United States, the home of the cotton growing industry.

A casual glance at the ore shipments from the Boundary district, from Rossland and from the Coast mines shows that British Columbia is establishing a great record in copper production this year.

In the Hon. David Mills Canada has lost another of her grand old men. His death following so soon upon that of Sir Oliver Mowat reminds us that a generation of Canadian statesmen is passing away, and that Canada has to look to her younger men to take their places.

Silver has this year touched the highest point it has reached in several years. It did not take a very large special demand to send it rapidly up. The purchases of the United States for the Philippines were the immediate cause, but a better and firmer price for silver is expected to continue even after these purchases have been completed.

The Interior District Liberal Council of British Columbia has taken a strong stand on the lead question. It would be more effectual if the Interior District Liberal Council took a strong stand on the binder twine question and got the Liberal Associations interested in the binder twine question, to take a strong stand on the lead question. It would show that not selfish interest, but a recognized principle on the question of protection animated their conduct.

Our Ottawa correspondence intimates that the government is going to give Mr. Robert Kelly his lease of the tidal lands of False Creek, Vancouver. Mr. Macpherson must already be tired of representing Vancouver at Ottawa. This job will sink him politically, which is one merciful feature of the situation. The people of Vancouver are only getting exactly what they deserve. They voted for Macpherson, a great many Conservatives, too, on the ground that to "stand in" with the government in power would be a good thing for Vancouver. How excellent a thing it is they are now discovering. No constituency ever lost a dollar by political independence. The government is taking liberties with Vancouver simply because it considers Vancouver to be politically dependent and that "boss" Kelly can make delivery of the franchise of the people when called on.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SALT WATER BATHS.

Sir,—At a well known summer resort in Nova Scotia, where the sea water was rather too cold for enjoyable sea bathing, a kind of "coffer-dam," with gates, was built across the mouth of a small bay. A furnace heated by drift wood, was situated near by, and coils of iron pipes were passed through the furnace and into the water. By this means the water was kept warm enough to be suitable for bathing at a trifling cost. At stated periods the gates were opened and the water renewed.

The same thing might be done at any of the small bays between the Outer wharf and Clover Point, and a very pleasing addition made to the attractions of Victoria.

No doubt, the Tourist Association will decide upon something of this kind before the season is too far advanced, though if properly carried out the salt water baths could be used in this climate the year around.

WARM WATER.

Victoria, May 9th.

FAIR SHOPS.

Sir,—In the Colonist of Saturday, T. M. Brayshaw states that he "would like to know what the worthy president of the Blacksmiths' Union means by fair shops?" In reply I state that if the enquirer is desirous of having his shop placed on the fair list the matter will receive attention on receipt of a written statement to the effect that he is willing to comply with all the requirements of the union. With respect to Mr. Hay, Mr. Brayshaw is no doubt learning that he is capable of managing his own business to the satisfaction and convenience of the public, and when the union have solid grounds for finding fault therewith, the apparently strong desire of Mr. Brayshaw will be surely gratified. That there is one man in the shop of Mr. Hay not connected with the union, is correct. He is a broken down man and Mr. Hay being a fair man, retains him. He was neither asked to join the union or to come out when the men ceased work in that shop, and what the men who went back to work with him lack in "union principles," they make up in a celebrated brand of milk bearing the union label, known as "human kindness." The statement that fourth man in the same shop "does not have, nor ever had, the union wages," I am not authorized to dispute. In reply to the letter of Mr. Meston: The smiths are only asking for $18 per week of 51 hours, and if the material advance in prices do not provide for the difference between the offer and the request, but alone for that between what the men were getting and the offer made to them, the customers on paying future bills will justly conclude that the men were actually paying for the privilege to work, or that the writer had his attention fixed on something else when he drew up the letter. The men, however, must be doing something to provide for themselves and those under their care, and when a union shop will be opened on the co-operative plan or otherwise, I feel sure that the public will recognize that the men have tried to be fair.

W. J. LEDINGHAM,
President I. B. of B.

HOME INDUSTRIES.

Sir,—It is to be hoped that your continual drumming on the worth of local industries will have the effect of arousing those who do business in our city, and stir them out of the apathy they have fallen into. The action of the Chamber of Commerce deserves the highest commendation, and it is to be hoped their action will bear fruit. As you observe, one industry means the institution and maintenance of several others, and with a fair support there is no reason why Victoria should not become the manufacturing centre and distributing point for British Columbia, the Northwest and the Yukon district.

Up to the present time there has not been accorded the support to our local manufacturing concerns that would warrant the expenditure of a large amount of capital, though we have in the city at present many concerns who deserve the appreciation of the whole community for their pluck in trying to maintain for ourselves the right to be considered the manufacturing centre of the province. Manufacturers have maintained their industries in spite of the discrimination of our local wholesale and retail merchants, the several railroad corporations, and unwise suggestions of our local Council and the weak support accorded by our citizens.

If the action of the Chamber of Commerce creates sufficient interest to bring about a better support than has hitherto been accorded them, they will have earned the gratitude not only of the merchants and manufacturers, but that of parents who are bringing up their families in our midst. At the present time we are opening our arms to the Eastern manufacturers, orders are sent out of the city which, if given to local manufacturers, would mean the employment of thousands of men and their children, and help to solve the problem facing so many parents as what they will do with or what will become of their girls and boys.

The printing sent out of this city would I am told, keep employed 150 printers going, and if it is so in one particular profession, what would it mean in the aggregate? We have in our midst biscuit, confectionery, furniture, stove, soap, paint, cigar, clothing, bedstead, printing and harness manufacturers, pickle and sauce factories and fruit cannery. If these firms were accorded the support they deserve we would have one of the most prosperous communities in the whole of the Dominion. We have seen most promising manufacturing concerns wane through lack of support, which it is in the power of our merchants and others to give, and there is no subject that means so much for the future and prosperity of Victoria than a proper appreciation of the manufactures of our city.

If we look at the cities surrounding us we find them offering splendid inducements for manufacturers to start in their midst, the Eastern cities more so. Bonuses are given, free sites, free water, exemption from taxation and guaranteed support from the citizens; anything to give employment. At the present time we see carloads of cereal foods, bedsteads, biscuits, jams, soaps, paints, etc., brought here, not because they are cheaper, but because they can be surrounded with glamor, and I suppose it sounds better to talk of imported goods.

If we are to keep our children with us we must find them employment, not educate them to become good citizens of another country. If we are to have a large prosperous and happy community we must insist on supporting those who will find that employment. We must encourage those who have the pluck to put their money in enterprises in our city. A larger city means the burden of taxation borne by a greater number. We are fortunate in our geographical position, and with fair consideration, just support, and the assistance of the citizens of Victoria, we would get along much quicker to the goal of prosperity.

Victoria is not at present in the happy condition her merchants would like to see for. Parents with large families, the most desirable of residents, find the opportunities for their children so limited that they are compelled to go where the opportunities for employment exist. The remedy is in our own hands to bring about a better condition of things, and if the citizens, merchants and wholesalers will accord the manufacturers the support they deserve, we will yet become the prosperous city we all desire.

P.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

"The Churchman, (N. Y.) prints some facts that merit close attention," says the Interior (Pres.) of Chicago, "concerning a recent confirmation class of 166 members in one of the Episcopal churches of Chicago. Of this whole number only 52 were reared in the Episcopal church, while 25 had been brought up as Lutherans, 25 as Methodists, 21 were Baptists, and 11 Presbyterian. Of the whole number eight had been reared Roman Catholics. We are not quite certain whether the putting which our contemporary gives itself over this showing is quite justified. Neither a church nor a state can receive unlimited immigration without being effected by it. It is especially noticeable that according to this showing the Episcopal church receives comparatively few from the world. A church which needs a dozen other churches as 'feeders' can hardly make good a claim to be the regenerating salt by which the world is to be saved."

"Why are so many scholars in our day so eager to deny the historical character of the Gospels, and especially of the Gospel of St. John?" says the New York Examiner (Bapt.). "Other ancient historians are presumed to be correct in their statements till proved to be incorrect. But John is suspected at the outset. He must be authenticated at every turn. We are virtually warned not to believe a word of his narrative without corroboration. This is utterly unfair. Any other ancient historian, subjected to such a process of distrustful criticism—if such treatment can be dignified by the name of criticism—would not long pass muster as a trustworthy recorder of the events of his time. But secular historians are more reasonably dealt with. Why not treat the historians of Christ's life with at least equal courtesy? They should be assumed to be truthful till proved otherwise. But we suspect that back of the critical endeavor is a theological bias. The Gospels, and especially John's, proclaim truths which are at variance with the human philosophy of the critics; hence they must be shown to be fabrications, folklore, the work of men writing long after the events recorded had occurred, and consequently incapable of giving the real history of Christ's career, or a true picture of his character. This, it seems to us, is inconsistent with sound principles of criticism.'

"In the last Methodist Review, Bishop D. A. Goodsell has a very significant article entitled 'Is It a Good or a Bad Inheritance?' The inheritance referred to," says the Western Christian Advocate (Meth.), "is the prayerbook of the Church of England, which, under the form of the Sunday Service edited by Mr. Wesley for the use of American Methodists, has come down to us. Bishop Goodsell discusses, in a broad and intelligent way, the advantages and disadvantages which adhere both to liturgical and non-liturgical forms. But he does not hesitate to declare his sympathy with and approbation of those churches in our cities which have felt the peculiar necessity upon them, if they would meet the expressed desires and needs of their communicants, or enriching their public worship by a much more extensive use of ritual than has been common with us, or is now. He believes in both extemporaneous and set prayers; in using the full communion service unabridged; in the richest music; in granting much liberty to pastors and congregations to follow their inclination either as to forms or unprescribed words and acts; in the freedom and elasticity of our prayer meetings. He sees no harm in processions or recession or vested choirs. Since we have long had the inherited forms for baptism, communion, marriage, ordination, dedication, and other special services, and have added other forms for the reception of members and probationers, and the consecration of deaconesses, he evidently believes that it is unbecoming in any Methodist to rail at a ritual."

MEN AND THINGS.

Professor Braun, of the University of Strasburg, has undertaken to heat a room in Munich by a flashlight in Nuremburg, 100 miles distant.

The first sleeping car seen in Cuba is now on exhibition at Havana. This "dormitorio" is for use on the recently completed line to Santiago.

The ostrich claims the distinction of laying the largest egg. The egg, which weighs about three pounds, is considered equal in contents to 24 hen eggs.

The number of deaths each year in London was, 150 years ago, 51 per thousand. In 1820 it was 29 per thousand, and it is now about 18 per thousand.

The average yield of cotton is 188½ pounds per acre, and the average price 8.06 cents a pound, making the crop worth at the railway $15.20 an acre.

A speed of 82 miles an hour for 15 miles has been attained on the Midland railway of England with their new compound locomotives, with a 350-ton load.

The recently appointed board on the national trophy rifle contests recommends that the school children throughout the United States be given small arms practice.

Great Britain has a longer sea coast line than any other nation in Europe. It measures 2,755 miles. Italy comes second with 2,472; Russia ranks third, and France fourth.

It costs almost twice as much to send boxed goods from New York to San Francisco by rail direct as it does via London, the Suez Canal, Hongkong and Yokohama by steamer.

The tenant under the contemplated Irish land bill will pay annual purchase installments for 63 years, which are 20 per cent. less average than he now pays annual rent.

RISIBILITIES.

"Sir," began the crippled beggar, "I have cork legs and——"

"Don't need any today. Good day!" interrupted the busy merchant, absentmindedly.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"My, but she's the fashionable leddy!" exclaimed the lady's maid.

"Is she so?" replied the greenhorn cook; "an' phwat makes her so fashionable?"

"All her hats an' dresses are imported an'——"

"That's the matter wid me, thin? Slure, all av me was imported only lasht month."—Philadelphia Press.

Gunner—I hear that a man was killed in a shooting gallery.

Guyer—Did some one accidentally shoot him?

Gunner—No; he smoked one of those cigars they give for hitting the bullseye.—Chicago News.

"Haven't you any smoke consumers in this town?" asked the stranger, wiping a chunk of soot out of his eye.

"Yes, sir," coughed the native. "There are about 2,000,000 of us."—Chicago Tribune.

She—The milliner told me that she had been down to the dentist's to have a nerve killed.

He—Well, from the prices she asks for hats I should say the dentist must have killed the wrong one.

"In this article," said the editor to the new reporter, "you say the lady had her diamonds stolen."

"Well, what's the matter with that?" asked the new information gatherer.

"What's the matter with it?" echoed the power behind the blue pencil. "Now, why did the lady have her diamonds stolen?"

"Because the lady is an actress," replied the wise young man.—Chicago News.

FLOW GENTLY, SWEET AFTON.

Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green braes;
Flow gently, I'll sing thee a song in thy praise;
My Mary's asleep by thy murmuring stream,
Flow gently, sweet Afton, disturb not her dream.

Thou stock dove, whose echo resounds from the hill,
Ye wild whistling blackbird in yon thorny dell,
Thou green crested lapwing thy music forbear;
I charge you disturb not my slumbering fair.

How lofty, sweet Afton, thy neighboring hills,
Far marked with the courses of clear winding rills;
There daily I wander as morn rises high,
My flocks and my Mary's sweet cot in my eye.

How pleasant the banks and green valleys below,
Where wild in the woodlands the primroses blow,
There oft, as mild evening creeps over the lea,
The sweet scented birk shades my Mary and me.

Thy crystal stream, Afton, how lovely it glides,
And winds by the cot where my Mary resides,
How wanton thy waters her snowy feet lave,
As gathering sweet flowers, she stems thy clear wave.

Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green braes;
Flow gently, sweet river, the theme of my lays;
My Mary's asleep by thy murmuring stream,
Flow gently, sweet Afton, disturb not her dream.

—Robert Burns.

ASTHMA. WHO'S NEXT?

Miss Laniel, grocer, 366 Seigneurs St., Montreal, writes: I write you, thankful that your Dr. Clarke's Kola Compound entirely cured me of asthma. I took it on the advice of a friend, who's wife had been cured. It will cure anyone who suffers with this dread disease. $2.00 or 3 bottles for $5.00; postpaid from the Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Wood's

Norway Pine Syrup

Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, Etc.

It stops that tickling in the throat, is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. E. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes:—I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost $1.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone bothered with a cough or cold. Price 25 Cents.

24th May Celebration.

Don't delay ordering your suit or you may be disappointed. We're very busy. Spring styles all in

THOMAS & GRANT

92 Government Street.

SPENCER'S

Western Canada's Big Store

72 LADIES' COSTUMES FOR MONDAY

If you enjoy a little excitement visit the Mantle Department Monday.

14 Costumes, black with white stripe; blue with white stripe. Russian Blouse effect. Price.....$3.75 each

We need say no more about this lot.

14 Costumes; regular $15.00, $16.00 and $17.50; colors Fawn, Black and Brown. MONDAY.....$6.50

32 Costumes as follows:

6 regular $20.00, 10 regular $22.50, 15 regular $25.00, 1 regular $19.00. All MONDAY.....$10.50 each

All sorts of styles and cloths in Black, Fawn, Navy and Mixed Tweed Effects.

12 Costumes. Prices from $25.00 to $50.00. MONDAY.....$15.00

See Government street window.

We have never offered a bargain in Costumes like this one.

J. W. Mellor, Co., Ld.

WALL PAPER SALE

25 Per Cent Discount

To Clear Out Remainder of Last Year's Stock.

Several One Room Remnants at

50 Per Cent Discount

A Fine Assortment of Patterns; Prices From 4c Per Roll Up.

J. W. Mellor, Co., Ld.

78 Fort Street.

Ready Mixed Paints, Enamels, Varnishes, Stains, Etc., Etc.

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Choice Building Lots

On Belcher, Cook, Scoresby and Richardson streets, and Linden avenue, being a subdivision of

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Everyone Should Use Electric Light

Because it obviates all danger from fire; Because it is the most convenient light; Because it is cheaper than any other illuminant.

We are assisting landlords and tenants to instal the necessary wiring. Call and see us.

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CLEANSES THE BLOOD

removes eruptions on the face and body, such as pimples, sores, etc. 100 DOSES $1.00.

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Compound Syrup
—OF—
Hypophosphites

A valuable nerve tonic and builder, manufactured by

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Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

Lace Parlors.

Just opened up an entirely new line of seasonable braids, embroidering silks and laces in all the newest designs and patterns. Inspection invited.
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28 Five Sister's Block.

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Special — Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside. *

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A new display of pictures are being exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five Sisters block.

McClary's Famous Steel Ranges and Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street. *

Try the City Fish Market, corner Johnson and Store streets. 'Phone 964.

Gardening Tools at Cheapside. *

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IN RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, MIRRORS, BRUSHES, PURSES, ETC., ETC. at surprising prices for one week.

B. C. DRUG STORE,
27 JOHNSON ST.
Phone 356. J. Teague, Jr.

Have you a metaphone in your residence? A perfect telephone installed in 10 minutes. Time and labor saved. C. C. McKenzie, 74 Douglas street. *

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John Barnsley & Co.,
115 GOVERNMENT ST.
Bench Chains and Collars.

Lawn Mowers at Cheapside. *

Blue Ribbon Tea is the best tea o' earth.

Bird Cages at Cheapside. *

10-ROOMED HOUSE
6 Lots, 100 Fruit Trees
$3,000

Five Minutes' walk from Fort St. car line.
MONEY.
In large or small amounts from one month up.
TO LET—Stores, offices, dwellings
FIRE.
Cover your building or contents in the British America Assurance Co.
P. R BROWN, 30 Broad Street.

The proprietors of the Royal Cafe beg to announce that they have opened a Grillroom in connection with the restaurant. Chops and steaks will be served in place of lunch, if desired. Short orders at all hours; white cooking exclusively. *

ENGLISH FLANNEL SUITS

in fashionable shades and stripes, $7.00, $9.00, $11.00, and $14.00.

Encouraged by the sale of these goods last summer, we are showing a larger assortment than ever for this season's trade.

For Men and Youths

They are correct, extremely comfortable and reasonable in price. Make your selection now while the assortment is complete.

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A new line just received. Carvers in Cases; Table and Dessert Knives. E. P. Forks and Spoons. We warrant our goods
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THE LATEST AND BEST ACCIDENT POLICY
Ontario Accident Insurance Company
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Local News

Women's Council.—A meeting of the Women's Council is called for tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, to consider raising money towards the plan for the promotion of domestic science.

Apparel Found.—A lady's cape, umbrella and scarf were found in the Drill Hall after the Musical Festival. They will be returned on their owner or owners inquiring at the cartaker of the hall.

Saturday Concert.—The usual Saturday concert at the mission hall, 17 Johnson street, took place last evening under the leadership of Mr. Sprague, assisted by Miss Wilson, Mr. Ritchie, Miss Edna White and others.

Funeral Today.—The funeral of the late Mrs. A. B. Bulley, wife of the president of the B. C. Steamshipmen's Union, will take place this afternoon at 2:15 o'clock. The members of the Socialist party will attend in a body.

Salvation Services.—Mrs. Staff-Capt. Taylor, who arrived from Spokane yesterday, conducted a well attended special meeting in the Salvation Army barracks, Langley street, last night. To-day similar services will be held, to which the general public is invited.

Address Young Men.—The young men of the Y. M. C. A. will be addressed by Rev. Dr. Whittington, of Vancouver, this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the association's rooms, Broad street. It is hoped there will be a large attendance, as he is known as a most interesting lecturer.

Granted a Divorce.—On April 24 last in San Francisco, a divorce was granted to Mrs. E. J. Earsman, of Victoria, from John Earsman, on the ground of desertion. The various incidents which culminated in this judicial separation are well known to Victorians. It is understood that "a well known widow of James Bay was responsible for the domestic estrangement."

Theatre Bookings.—Following is the list of attractions booked at the Victoria theatre up to July 6 next: May 19, Our New Minister; May 22, A Wise Woman; May 26, local; May 27, local; May 30, local; June 1, week of McEwen; June 9, local; June 16, Trebelli; June 22, Pollard (week); July 6, Nat Goodwin. The word "local" indicates bookings for performances by amateur companies.

Regimental Matters.—Next Thursday evening the Fifth Regiment will hold its regular monthly meeting. The regiment will parade at the Drill Hall this morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of attending service at the Centennial Methodist church, staff and band will attend. Dress, church parade order. Appropriate services will be conducted at the church. Upon the return of the regiment to the Drill Hall certificates won in the regimental school of instruction will be presented.

Entertained Visitors.—His Worship Mayor McCandless yesterday morning entertained Sir Alexander Mackenzie and party to a drive around the city. With His Worship were Mrs. McCandless, Geo. Phillips, hon. treasurer of the Festival committee, Herbert Taylor, associate conductor, and Canon Beanlands. The party drove first to Senator Macdonald's residence and then to Oak Bay, returning by way of Belcher street. The visitors enjoyed the drive immensely and expressed the highest admiration of the scenery about Victoria.

"Our New Minister."—At the Victoria theatre the next attraction will be "Our New Minister," to be presented on May 19. The play is by Denman Thompson and Geo. W. Ryer, and will be interesting because it treats of rural New England life in much the same manner as the "Homestead." The company is one of the best seen here in many a day. Prominent in the cast are: John Terriss, Charles Stedman, Joseph Conyers, John Barker, Henry R. Scott, Louis Furce, John P. Brawn, Ethel Brooke Ferguson, Phila May and Mrs. Geo. W. Barnum. The original production will be seen in it entirety.

Will Read Paper.—On Thursday next at the Pacific Coast Congregational congress now in session in Seattle, Rev. R. B. Blyth, of the First Congregational church of this city, will read a paper on "Atonement in Present Day Religious Thought." Four hundred churches of this denomination on the Pacific Coast are represented, while some prominent divines are taking part. Among these are Rev. J. H. McLean, D.D., president of the Pacific Seminary, Berkeley, California; Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, Rev. A. H. Bradford, D.D., president of the National Council of Congregational Churches, and Rev. Dr. Temple, of Plymouth Congregational church, Seattle. They will be in session until next week.

Methodist Conference.—The coming British Columbia conference of the Methodist church, which will convene in the Metropolitan church, Victoria, on Thursday afternon next, at 2 o'clock, promises to surpass any previous record in point of numbers and interest since the organization of the conference seventeen years ago. The stationing committee, which is composed of the chairmen of districts and one ministerial representative from each district, will meet on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Some of the anticipated changes are as follows: Victoria West has given a unanimous invitation to Rev. S. S. Osterhout, Ph.D., who has been at Port Simpson as an Indian missionary for the last five years. Rev. W. W. Baer and Rev. R. N. Powell, of Nanaimo; Rev. Jean Robson, B.A., Princess street; and Rev. E. E. Scott, Wesley church, Vancouver; besides the pastors at Nelson and Fernie, may be changed by the committee.

Socialist Meeting.—At the regular public meeting of the Socialist party in Labor Hall this evening at 8 o'clock, J. C. Watters will address the meeting on "Reform or Revolution, Which?" All are welcome.

Interesting Lecture.—"Wonderful Canada" is the title of a free illustrated lecture to be given by W. R. Ritchie tomorrow evening in the lecture room of the Metropolitan Methodist church. One hundred views will be shown and a very instructive programme is assured.

Patents Issued.—An extract from the official gazette of the United States patent office for the week ending April 28, 1903, is as follows: "During the week 608 patents were issued, 546 being to citizens of the United States, 2 to Austria-Hungary, Belgium 1, Canada 10, Great Britain 17, France 5, Germany 17, Guatemala 1, Italy 4, Russia 2, Sweden 1, Transvaal, South Africa, 1, and Victoria Western Australia 1."

Elected Officers.—At the annual meeting of St. James' parish, the following officers were elected: Rector's warden, T. H. Wollaston; people's warden, Mr. Holloway, re-elected; committee, Messrs. E. Mallendaine, Northcott, Becket, Marsh, Walter, Goddard, Clark, Capt. Walbran, Carr-Hilton, Lugrin, Le Page and Abbey; vestry clerk, A. T. Abbey, sidesmen, Messrs. J. Sweet, N. Scott, Loat and Goddard; delegates to conference, Messrs. Mallendaine and Marsh.

Salt Water Baths.—The executive of the Tourist Association yesterday paid another visit of inspection to the point on Dallas road beach where it is proposed to arrange for the establishment of salt water baths. The location is just at the end of Montreal street, a pretty little bay forming an almost natural bath pool, which it is believed can be dammed up with but very little expense. The beach is hard and sandy, and it is thought that the sun's rays will make the water of a mild temperature when a barrier has been placed to prevent the ebb and flow of the tide.

Accidentally Trapped.—It was by the merest accident that the two boys, Peter Hansen and Harold Emery, who escaped from the provincial reformatory, were captured. It seems that the boys boarded the Charmer for Vancouver just before she left the wharf on Friday morning, and stowed away in one of the lifeboats. In the Gulf the steamer blew her whistle in salute of a passing boat. The boys thinking their journey had come to an end, jumped out of the boat on deck, and were nabbed by a member of the crew and handed over to one of the officers of the boat, who in turn gave them in charge at Vancouver.

Sound Steamer Competition.—Herbert C. Chisholm, a coal dealer of San Francisco, is quoted in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, as saying: "While in Vancouver I talked with some of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company officials, and they informed me that it was the intention to put on a fast boat between Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle this summer. It may be that there will be two of them placed on the run, but one at least is certain. They expect to see the Pacific Coast Company increase its service on account of their action, but believe there is enough trade for all."

The Orpheum.—A week of success is the record of Victoria's first family theatre. Last night hundreds were unable to gain entrance so great were the crowds. The clever Duffy children have certainly won the people of Victoria by their dancing and singing. It is to be hoped that the management will present them again. Mr. Fred N. Tracy is greatly missed, but he will soon return and delight the patrons of the Orpheum with his matchless singing. Next week a very choice selection of moving pictures will be shown, also Chas. K. Harris' masterpiece, "Just Next Door," beautifully illustrated. There will also be the great Halder in his marvelous juggling act, and Laudo, the wonderful contortionist, making one of the strongest bills ever presented at this popular place of amusement. The gold watch was won by Miss Kate Henderson, 134 Fort street, who held number 1144. The drawing was conducted by R. F. Townsend, Navy Yard.

Fireworks Display.—Messrs. Hitt Bros., who have received the contract for providing fireworks at Beacon Hill on the evening of the Victoria Day celebration, promise an especially attractive programme. They intend to present about fifty set pieces, including every device known to the pyrotechnic art. Rockets, balloons, aerial salutes and cascades, shells, tourbillions, mines of turning snakes and asteroids will dazzle the spectators, while special devices requiring elaborate preparations will give a more brilliant tone to the display. There will be a mechanical device, the performing clown, a very novel arrangement. Among the other larger devices are the prismatic electric fountain, a gigantic reflex chrysanthemum and the bicycle handicap, showing a hundred yards race by life-size figures of a new woman and a man. The grand finale will be a portrait of His Majesty the King in lines of fire. With this fifty large colored rockets will be fired together, while there will be a royal salute of twenty-one heavy maroons.

The Labor Commission.—The Royal Labor commission having adjourned from Ladysmith on Friday last, will hold sessions at Victoria, commencing on Monday, the 11th inst., at 10.30 a. m., at the Court House. The commission will then be open to receive evidence from persons of every shade of opinion on the subject, and the commissioners desire, in order to expedite business, that all persons who may wish to be heard will notify them as soon as possible after the opening of the session. Mr. Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor, and secretary of the commission, announces that the Minister of Marine has placed the Dominion government steamer Quadra at the disposal of the commissioners, so that their work up the coast may be facilitated. The present intention is that the commission will resume sittings at Ladysmith on Thursday next, when it is expected that Mr. James Dalsmuir will offer himself for examination, and that the evidence of the Wellington Colliery Co.'s officials will be taken. Nanaimo and Cumberland will also be visited, and sessions held in those mining centres before the commission leaves the Island.

Orphans Entertained.—Yesterday afternoon the Edison theatre entertained the inmates of the Protestant and Catholic Orphanages, and the children were greatly pleased. The night performance closed another very successful week. The Spanish dancers and Dan McGreevy have made a decided hit and will be welcomed back by the large crowds that have packed the house during their engagement, if they ever return to the city. Next week's programme includes the three Millards, Prof. Fox, Harry R. Harrison and the moving pictures, Arabian Magicians, Menagerie, Frisky Burglars, The Haunted Pawnshop, High Diving at Milan, Italy, Highland Fling Dance, Little Pitch, Dutch Comedian, La Chinera, and Mrs. Snider's First Pinch of Snuff. The three Millards, father, mother and little girl seven years old, give a comedy sketch that is conceded to be one of the funniest ever written, and keeps everyone roaring from start to finish. The daughter sings a very witty song, and is one of the youngest children in the business. Prof. Fox is a bird and animal imitator and has just arrived from the East, where he played the well known Keith circuit. He is the head of the list in this form of entertainment. Harry R. Harrison sings the beautiful illustrated song, "'Way Down on the Farm," and the performance concludes with the moving pictures mentioned above.

Women's Council.—The Women's Council will meet on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the City Hall.

Thief Arrested.—Constables Carson and Harper arrested Robert Gilbert early this morning for having broken into the schooner Enterprise.

Last Rites.—The funeral of Mrs Wm. H. Wheeler took place Saturday morning from her late residence, St. Louis street, at 9 o'clock, and from the Roman Catholic cathedral at 9:30. Rev. Father Laterne officiated both at the cathedral and grave. The following acted as pallbearers: A. P. Freeman, Thos. Alexander, John Tyrell and Vinergo Bonacci.

Bakers' Union.—The Bakers' Union held a special meeting last night and elected F. E. Graham recording and corresponding secretary, vice Frank E. Schranck. Mr. Schranck died in San Francisco on the 2nd inst. of Bright's disease. J. A. Michael and F. A. Graham were selected representatives to the Trades and Labor Council.

Children's Closing Ball.—Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. Simpson intend giving a fancy dress ball for the close of the children's season in Assembly Hall on Friday evening next. Tickets of admission to ladies, children and spectators will be 50 cents; gentlemen dancing, $1. The children's grand march will commence at 7:45 p.m. The British Columbia Electric Railway Company will provide special cars at the close of the ball. A statement of receipts and accounts of the Orphanage ball will be published tomorrow.

Vaudeville at Savoy.—The Savoy drew large houses at all the performances last week, and the management is highly gratified at the patronage which has been accorded the varied attractions put on. During the coming week, the same high order of excellence will be maintained. There will be an entire change of programme, the Erbs, a high-class musical team, being the principal new feature. Prof. E. P. Foote and his efficient orchestra perform fine selections during the intermissions.

Juveniles Play.—Last night at Semple's Hall, Victoria West, the Juvenile Theatrical Company, under Mr. Semple's direction, again presented, by special request, the temperance drama, "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room." The children again delighted a large audience, and elicited a great deal of praise. Hugh Campbell and Horace Gladding showed great acting capabilities. Little Roy Wachter and Miss Mable Lang also showed themselves to be extremely capable little actors. The rest of the company also command a great deal of recommendation for their histrionic talent.

Benefit Association.—At the first annual meeting of the British Columbia Electric Railway Employees' Benefit Association held on Friday evening, the announcement was made that the company had given $200 to the sick benefit fund. The election of officers resulted as follows: A. T. Goward, local manager, permanent president; W. H. Gibson, vice-president; H. B. Middleton, secretary; H. A. Goward, treasurer. The committee of management consists of W. Armstrong, W. H. Smith, George Anderson, F. W. Fraser and the officers. The constitution and bylaws prepared at a previous meeting were adopted.

"Alice in Wonderland.—Rehearsals for the ensuing week will be as follows: Monday, Live Flowers' dance, 4 p.m., Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street, general rehearsal, at which all taking part except the children's dances, are imperatively reminded to attend Assembly Hall, 7:30 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday, Roses and Bees, and Pack of Cards, Assembly Hall, 3:45 p.m. General rehearsal Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, 7:30 o'clock. On Wednesday the Pack of Cards and Roses and Bees are asked to attend the evening rehearsal. Wednesday and Friday, Little Oysters and Fairies and Elves, at Assembly Hall, 3:15 p.m. General rehearsal at theatre Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at which everyone engaged is asked to attend, including the dances.

Striving For A Settlement

Carpenters and Builders Exchange Propositions on Strike.

Conference May be Held In a Day or Two and Trouble Ended.

The following correspondence indicates the status of the controversy now in progress between the Carpenters' Union and the Victoria Builders' Association:

Victoria, May 8th, 1903.

John Hammond, Esq.,
Sec. Carpenters' Union.

Dear Sir,—I am instructed by the Builders Association to assure you that it is their desire by conciliatory measures, if possible, to avoid any unfriendly feeling as between the members of the Association and their employees. And with this view, as it appears that some exception is taken by the members of the union to the suggestion on the part of the Association that 40c. per hour should be established as a maximum wage, the Association is willing to substitute the word "standard" for "maximum."

It must be remembered that the interests of the public at large have to be considered, and the Association, while not prepared to make any further modification of their terms previously outlined, submit the above concession as the extreme limit of their consideration, and in the hope that it may lead to an adjustment of any misunderstanding at present existing.

E. W. WHITTINGTON,
Secretary.

May, 8th, 1903.

Dear Sir,—In answer to yours of yesterday, I am instructed by the committee to state that it will be laid before a meeting of the carpenters today, but they cannot advise meeting to accept conditions that have been offered, although they are willing now, as before stated in communications, to meet you for the purpose of settling the dispute amicably.

J. HAMMOND,
Secretary.

Victoria, May 9th, 1903.

John Hammond, Esq.,
Sec. of Carpenters' Union.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 9th to hand. I am instructed to inform you that the policy of the Association is very much averse to verbal discussion, but would be willing to meet you any time next week, providing your delegation includes representatives from the mills, cabinet-makers, boat joiners, etc., with a view of discussing generally the question of uniformity of wages and hours. The Association cannot otherwise consider your suggestion.

Trusting you will accept this as an absolutely extreme limit of our consideration, also hoping that no further correspondence upon the subject will be necessary.

ERNEST W. WHITTINGTON,
Secretary.

May, 9th, 1903.

To Builders' Association.

Dear Sir,—Your communication came in due course before Committee this afternoon, and I am instructed to acknowledge same and to inform you that they are willing to meet your committee at any time, to discuss main questions of hours and wages, verbally, as between contractors and carpenters, according to notice as submitted on February 10th. The committee will meet this evening and should any communication be left at Mr. Jones' cigar store (opposite Labor Hall) it will receive prompt attention.

The committee waited at Jones' cigar store last evening, but no written notice to a further conference was forthcoming from the Builders' Association.

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All the leading styles in
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MEN'S FURNISHERS AND HATTERS,
65 GOVERNMENT ST.

Fine Woolens

First Class Work and Trimmings, Latest Styles, Experienced Workmen.

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5c. per Glass.
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Proprietor.

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Perfect sight is determined by a series of scientific tests. We render faulty eyes perfect by scientifically fitted glasses.

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OPHTHALMIC AND MANUFACTURING
OPTICIANS
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You will like these suits. They are well made in every particular. Each garment portrays the vital element of style characteristic of the best custom tailoring. $12, $13.50 and $14.50, for our best quality 3-piece suits.

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See the Selection of
FASHIONABLE STRIPE SUITINGS

Every garment is trimmed, cut in first class style, at

PEDEN'S

36 Fort St. Merchant Tailor.

Twenty cases fine imported Straw Hats 50c., 75c., and $1.00. B. Williams & Co. *

Fortune Smiles on Them.—We have received personal and unquestionable information from the East that "A Wise Woman" is making the strongest kind of a hit and have been doing an enormous business. Since the day it was started the management have been digging out and adding to it without fear or favor, until now it stands without an equal in its line. *

Rolled edge plates, dishes, etc., are the best made for hotel use. Weiler Bros. have a pretty pattern with green border, which costs little more than ordinary ware, and is much superior. *

Ten cases Boys' Norfolk Suits at $2.-25, $2.50, $2.75 and $3.00 per suit. Just opened. Extra knickers to match suits. B. Williams & Co.. *

Fresh straw mattings in pretty patterns, differing from the ordinary make Ideal floor coverings for summer cottages or bedrooms. Rosy hued Japanese rugs make splendid settings for the furniture. Weiler Bros. will mail samples to any address. *

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Canned Soups, assorted, per tin	10c.
Clam Nectar, per tin	15c.
Assorted Spices, per tin	05c.
Pure Native Port, per bottle	25c.

Just to hand, fresh Breakfast Cream Cheese and Armour's Boiled Ham.

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IN TIME FOR THE 24th OF MAY.
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From 10 to 14 years.

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Mrs. W. H. Adams,
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A tone of great volume and richness, particularly noticeable for its purity and excellent sustaining qualities, and as lasting as it is musical. An action permitting the widest range of possibilities in piano playing. A finish of acknowledged beauty and permanency. A line of styles showing the most artistic features in modern piano art, acquired from a quarter of a century of unparalleled success. These are points to be considered in the selection of an instrument.

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Was chosen by Sir Alexander Mackenzie for exclusive use at all the great Musical Festivals which have been so successfully brought to a close in this city.

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Our Spring Supply Has Arrived.....
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The Annual Convention

Sunday School Workers in Session---Discuss Methods of Work.

Competition on Lesson Outline Sunday School Statistics Officers Elected.

The following account of the convention of the Sunday school workers of the city and district, held in the Metropolitan Methodist school room on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday last, has been handed to the Colonist for publication:

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. B. McMicking; first vice-president, T. W. Martindale; second vice-president, Rev. Joseph McCoy; third vice-president, Dr. Lewis Hall; fourth vice-president, Mrs. R. G. Howell; fifth vice-president, John Mackenzie; recording and corresponding secretary, Angus Galbraith; statistical secretary, H. W. Northcott; treasurer, H. Siddall; executive committee, A. Heggett, L. Pengelley and W. C. Holt.

The next meeting will be held in the Congregational Church on the last Monday and Tuesday in March, 1904.

The statistical secretary reported as follows:

	Scholars Enrolled.	Teachers and Officers Enrolled.	Aver. Attendance (whole school).	Money Raised (April 1, 1902, to March 31, 1903).
Methodist—				
Metropolitan	376	29	296	$596 15
Centennial	316	32	235	332 10
James Bay	137	12	88	165 00
Victoria West	107	17	76	174 65
Spring Ridge	145	19	115	535 00
Strawberry Vale	40	5	30	40 00
South Saanich	25	4	14	15 00
North Saanich	35	4	25	20 00
Presbyterian—				
First	203	29	179	149 45
St. Andrew's	128	11	66	168 70
St. Paul's	110	9	60	150 00
Knox	75	10	69	86 00
St. Columba	105	10	85	151 65
Cedar Hill	38	8	28	37 00
Baptist—				
Calvary	147	19	128	137 95
Emmanuel	121	12	87	129 41
Burnside	60	7	50	81 75
Victoria West	35	5	28	56 95
South Saanich	45	7	30	27 35
Ref'm'd Episcopal	119	10	87	205 15
Congregational	55	9	58	73 00
	2416	268	1825	$3275 29

James Bay Presbyterian not included; did not report.

The attendance of workers at the convention, as per register, including both evenings, is as follows:

Metropolitan Methodist	38
Centennial	11
Victoria West Methodist	7
Spring Ridge Methodist	6
James Bay Methodist	0
First Presbyterian	21
St. Andrew's	7
Knox Presbyterian	10
St. Columba	7
Victoria West Presbyterian	0
Calvary Baptist	16
Emmanuel Baptist	12
Victoria West Baptist	3
Burnside	3
Congregational	5
Reformed Episcopal	1
Strawberry Vale Methodist	2
South Saanich Methodist	2
Saanich Baptist	4

Attendance at convention, exclusive of visitors—Tuesday, 75; Wednesday, 80.

A distinctive feature of this year's convention was the lesson outline competition. The staffs of all the schools of the city and district were requested to send in a teaching outline of the second chapter of Nehemiah, suitable for an intermediate class, ages 8 to 14. No name was attached to any of the papers, which were submitted to Rev. Joseph McCoy for examination. His report is as follows:

There were four lesson outlines submitted for examination.

The examiner desires to express great pleasure in finding such a high degree of excellence in all the papers submitted. Each one was well thought out, and the plan well executed.

To facilitate judgment among the outlines, a scale of marks was adopted as follows:

Faithfulness to Text	20
Bearing on the Evangel	20
Clearness	20
Brevity	20
Definiteness and Impressiveness	20
Total	100

After very careful examination, the outlines denominated received marks as follows:

(C)	91
(D)	89
(A)	85
(B)	84

It is felt that such intelligent and careful preparation on the part of the teachers as is shown in these outlines can scarcely fail to produce a marked effect for good on the scholars of their classes.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH McCOY.

The following are the papers submitted:

LESSON OUTLINES.

(C)

I—Topic, "Nehemiah's Mission." II. Chap. Neh.

II.—Truth to be impressed (thought in teacher's mind). Every one should have a purpose in life, and that can be best accomplished by choosing Christ and following Him, in the face of all opposition.

III.—Lesson—1. Introduction: (a) Review, condition of Jerusalem; walls broken down; Chap. I. (use blackboard). (b) State theme more fully; tell the class we are going to study about a man who had a great purpose, and how he accomplished it. Get his name and his purpose. 2.—Nehemiah's Preparation: (a) Desire implanted in his heart by God; (b) desire nurtured, shown by fasting and prayer; (c) received King's consent and assistance—here refer to obstacles. 3.—Nehemiah's Journey: Use map, describing the journey. 4.—Events at Jerusalem: (a) Viewed the walls by night; (b) announces his purpose; (c) Nehemiah, supported, sneered at and hindered; (d) Nehemiah's reply to his scoffers.

IV.—Illustrations: Refer to successful godly men whose names are familiar to the children.

V.—Deduction or Generalization: 1. Nehemiah succeeded in his mission because—(a) he nurtured and worked out the God-implanted desire; (b) he was patient and prayerful; (c) he was steadfast and energetic. 2. Show others can be similarly successful.

VI.—Application: We all have a purpose in life. How can we best accomplish it? By choosing Christ as our Saviour and following Him closely, in the face of all opposition; by being prayerful, patient, steadfast and energetic.

Golden Text—Matt. vi., 33: Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you.

(D)

"The God of Heaven, He will prosper us."

Subdivisions of lesson, points. (1) Palace of Shusan—power of prayer; (2) the journey across the desert—a determined man; (3) the midnight ride—a practical man; (4) the meeting with the rulers, etc.—a leader.

1. Before beginning to teach lesson, review rapidly from captivity, dwelling on Nehemiah 1. Sketch on blackboard or show picture of palace; endeavor to have class realize its grandeur, also Nehemiah standing before king and queen. Why was he afraid? Having explained the despotic rule of Eastern monarchs, a bright scholar will readily see reason. Impress on class that we need have no fear to make known our sorrows to God. "So I prayed to the God of Heaven." Not a long prayer, but the ready prayer that springs to the lips of those in the habit of daily prayer. Urge the class to take their sorrows to their Saviour. Explain duties of cup-bearer; class will readily tell that he would have access to the king only at stated times. We have access to our King at all times. Show class a roll containing the letters.

2. Picture the dreary journey; from incidents in daily life they will appreciate his determination. Those filled with the spirit of God know no fear.

3. Show picture or sketch outline of walls of Jerusalem by this journey he gained knowledge at first hand—better than hearsay; a few pointed questions will draw this from the class. The act of a practical man.

4. Paint a word picture of the meeting between Nehemiah and the rulers; his reasons; God was with them and the king commanded.

Notice—"Let us build." He brought no new workers—only an inspiration. All any work needs is a leader.

(A)

Title—The Patriotic Builder-Statesman.

Introduction.—The first chapter gives us a view of the existing conditions; Israel captive in Babylon. Nehemiah, cup-bearer to the king, hears of the deplorable condition of Jerusalem (Chap. 1:1-3). He acts wisely in confessing his own sins and the sins of the people. He then pleads God's promise. (Verses 8-11).

Scene.—Nehemiah, comparatively alone, sees the degradation caused by idolatry, as he listens to the story of Hanani and his companions concerning the wretched condition of Jerusalem. A fire begins to burn in his heart that burns intensely for four months. The desire to do something for His distressed countrymen and the city of their solemnities is seen on his countenance. With the question of the King as to the cause of sorrow, the lesson begins.

I.—Sorrow Shown. Verses 1-3.

(a) The sorrow of a Patriot. Verse 3. Psm. 137: 1-6. (b) The sorrow of a child. "My Father's Sepulchres," verse 3. (c) The sorrow of a devout man. The temple unprotected. "The gates thereof consumed with fire." Diaz of Cuba.

II.—Assistance Asked. Verse 4.

(a) Of God. "If God be for us, who can be against us?" "In everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God." Elijah on Carmel. (b) Of the King. "Send me unto Judah." Jeremiah, "Here I am; send me." Co-operation of others should be solicited.

III.—Opportunity Offered. Verses 6-8.

(a) In answer to prayer; Geo. Miller's Orphanages. (b) Agreement entered upon; "Set him a time." (c) Necessary helps and safeguards secured. Passport needed; material for the wall required.

IV.—Proper Precautions.

(a) A personal survey of the ground. (b) Told what he saw and knew to others. (c) Declared unto them his mission. (d) The effect upon them, "Strengthened their hands."

V.—Opposition Organized. Verses 10, 19

(a) Grieved them exceedingly for that there was come a man to seek the welfare of the children of Israel. (b) Wrong motives were imputed.

VI.—The Unanswerable Answer.

(a) The God of Heaven, "He will prosper us." (b) We will work with God; therefore we, His servants, will arise and build. (c) You have no portion, nor right, nor memorial in Jerusalem.

Application.

(1) Trust in God is a necessity in all Christian work. (2) Prayer is necessary to enable us to overcome difficulties. (3) He is a wise man who begins, carries on and ends every work with God.

(B)

1.—Theme. Nehemiah's loyalty to God and to his country.

2.—Teachers Purpose. To inspire the pupils with a love for God, and their country's highest welfare.

3.—Class Aim. To study the events leading up to the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem by Nehemiah.

4.—Preparation of the minds of the pupils for lesson. Teach briefly, chronological and historical setting; also geographical setting, using map.

5.—Lesson. Teach the following facts: Nehemiah sad before the King; Nehemiah's request, and the King's favorable response; preparations of the journey, and the journey to Jerusalem; the night survey of the walls, Nehemiah's proposition, and the people's response; opposition, for the time, silenced. Impress the incidents of the lesson by drawing a series of mental pictures.

6.—Comparisons. (a) Joseph in Egypt; (b) Daniel in Babylon.

7.—Generalization. Faithful service in any position paves the way for greater usefulness.

8.—Application. (a) Be faithful in all the duties of life; (b) be true to God and to the best interests of your country, under all circumstances.

The paper (C) was from Calvary Baptist Sunday school; (D), First Presbyterian; (A), Emmanuel Baptist; (B), Metropolitan Methodist.

Throughout the world about 3 per cent. of people gain their living directly from the sea.

The Anglican Conference

Proceedings at the Last Clericus Held at the Terminal City.

Church Dignitaries Who Were in Attendance and Who Took Part.

The Clerical Conference, held in Vancouver during the past few days, began on Tuesday, May 5th, with choral evensong, in St. James' church, and the fine choir was supplemented by numbers of clerics in surplice and wearing collegate colors. The joyous notes of the full toned organ blended with hearts attuned, flooded the sacred edifice with hymns of praise, while the lights and vestments made an imposing spectacle, and the whole was a fitting tribute of homage to the Most High. An appropriate initiative to the discussions for work in His service, which were to follow; the address preached by the Right Rev. Bishop Dart of New Westminster, was vigorous and encouraging. After celebration of Holy Communion at St. Paul's church at 7:30 a. m., on Wednesday morning, and breakfast given to the visitors at Columbia Lodge by the Venerable Archdeacon and Mrs. Pentreath, the sessions began in real earnest in the basement of Christ Church by a paper trenchant on "Christian Reunion," by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Spokane. Another was "Prayer-Book Revision and Enrichment," (so called) from the Very Rev. Dean Pazet, Calgary. This paper was read by the chairman, Rev. H. G. Fennes-Clinton, in the unavoidable absence of its writer and brought forth much discussion. "Ideals of Clerical Life, Ancient and Modern," from the Rev. H. Gowen, Seattle, though an able paper from some points of view, and showing much research, was disappointing and uninstructive as regards "ideals." Ven. Archdeacon Small remarked on the "first necessity of personal holiness amongst the Clergy, of attention to their own penitence and daily recitation of their Divine offices, conscientiously, for themselves and their own sakes alone. Of purity and simplicity of life according to Christ's example; at the same time prepared for and on the lookout for difficulties, seizing them as strengthners, since the boatman rowing smoothly has no test of his strength till he breasts the current. The Ven. gentleman is not easy to report, from his unfortunate habit of dropping his voice so often. The Rev. H. G. Fennes-Clinton suggested the reading of pattern lives as levals, or drawing them from tested present day lives, and the Ven. Archdeacon Pentreath followed in the same strain, giving examples. The Rev. the Hon. C. Cummings-Bruce, Portland, gave a splendidly written, most instructive article on "Work Amongst Sailors," which was much appreciated, coming, as it did, from a practical worker. It threw light on the private life of "them that go down to the sea in ships," on the dangers of pitfalls of their land visits, on the difficulties of any degree of religious life for them while at sea; at the same time marking them as singularly faithful, true, open-hearted, manly subjects. Rev. H. G. Fennes-Clinton, Vancouver, spoke at some length on the need of good literature for them while at sea and of mission churches for them at the various ports, since they fight shy of general churches. Also of the crying need for a little social life for them on land, and suggested that the ladies of various churches should take up this question of inviting them to social evenings, or to garden parties at their homes, and thus provide them with, what they miss for so many months in the year, a little home-life. Rev. J. Antle, Fairview, threw out some practical suggestions and paid a graceful tribute to the noble work done by the Rev. H. G. F. Clinton, unaided, for seamen at his Seamen's Institute, Vancouver, B. C. On Thursday, May 7th, the Conference ended in New Westminster with a reception in the evening by the Right Rev. Bishop and Mrs. Dart, at the See House, after papers read in St. George's Hall, New Westminster, on "Sunday Observance," by the Rev. Dr. Nevius, Blaine, and "Practical Christian Socialism," by the Rev. J. P. D. Llwyd, Seattle. Such gatherings of men of intellect and zeal are inspiring and refreshing and must enrich the whole church life. Woman's executive ability in church matters, however, is too great a factor to be left so severely out of the reckoning as in this last Conference, and it is to be hoped that papers of interest to ruling societies, women's auxiliaries, etc., will be brought forward and discussed another time and thus, probably, be a spur to future effort on their part. The banquets provided by the ladies of the different churches, as a matter of course, brought forth many votes of thanks from the visitors. Leading dignitaries of the Anglican church from ten dioceses, were present and appended are the names of the visitors:

Clergy present up to date (12 noon) Thursday, May 7th, 1903:

Olympia Diocese.—Rev. T. E. Winecoff, Tacoma; Rev. J. P. D. Llwyd, Seattle; Rev. H. H. Gowen, Seattle; Rev. Dr. Nevins, Blaine.

Oregon Diocese—Rev. Edmund Simpson, Portland; Rev. the Hon. C. Cumming-Bruce Portland; Rev. H. G. Chambers, Portland; Rev. W. E. Potwine, Pendleton, Rev. J. Warren, Pendleton.

Spokane Diocese.—Right Rev. Bishop L. N. Wells, Spokane; Rev. W. L. Bull, Spokane; Rev. W. H. Roots, Grangeville.

Columbia Diocese.—Ven. Archdeacon Service, Ladysmith; Rev. E. G. Miller, Victoria; Rev. J. Grundy, Victoria; Rev. Canon Newton, Victoria; Rev. D. Dunlop, Nanaimo; Rev. D. Connell, Cedar Hill; Rev. A. J. Hall, Alert Bay; Rev. F. J. Bowen, Nanaimo.

Qu'Appelle Diocese.—Rev. F. S. Chivers, Moose Jaw.

Calgary Diocese.—Rev. G. H. Hogbin, Calgary.

Kootenay Diocese.—Rev. H. Beacham, Cranbrook; Rev. E. P. Flewelling, Phoenix; Rev. H. A. Solly, Trout Lake.

New Westminster Diocese.—Right Rev. Bishop Dart, New Westminster; Ven. Archdeacon Pentreath, Vancouver; Ven. Archdeacon Small, Lytton; Rev. A. Shildrick, New Westminster; Rev. H. G. F. Flinton, (chairman), Vancouver; Rev. H. L. Underhill, (Hon. Sec.), Vancouver; H. L. Roy, Vancouver, G. H. Wilson, Vancouver; J. Antle, Vancouver, J. H. Davis, Vancouver; A. J. Green, Vancouver; C. J. Prenton, Vancouver; J. M. Donaldson, Steveston; E. W. W. Pugh, Lytton; C. Crowther, Yale; A. A. Dorrell, Ashcroft; D. D. Moore, Mission City; W. Bell, Saperton; L. Amor, Ladner; H. W. Laffere, Langley.

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For one week only a variety of sample goods will be offered at prices that cannot fail to find takers at the B. C. Drug Store. The stock comprises razors, razor strops, mirrors, brushes, purses, etc., all of the richest grade in quality. Those in need of any of these should make a note of this opportunity.

* * *

The summer season is upon us and the time for light eating and cool and refreshing drinks is at hand. While history repeats itself by providing us with all the good things of the season, "that we may not always be forced to live by bread alone," but that we may be able to call in at "The Palace of Sweets," and all other goods things, 45 Government street, and become refreshed and invigorated by participating in a deep, deep draught of some of Bancroft's beautifully flavored soft drinks, a dish of ice cream or an ice cream soda and cake. Their fruit juices are all absolutely pure, being manufactured on the premises. The branch store, 94 Yates street, has proven to be a most convenient and favorite resort since its establishment two years ago, being, like its mate on Government street, equipped and furnished in the most modern and up-to-date style, and is replete with everything that is toothsome and relishable. The public are invited to call in at either of these tasty resorts and inspect them.

* * *

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They've done just as they said they'd do,
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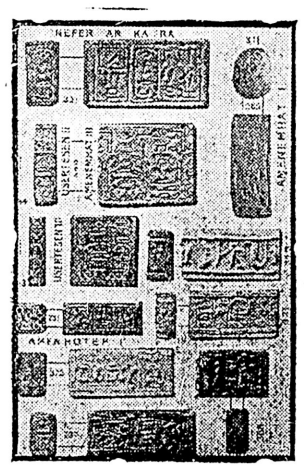
They're bound the critter shall be seen,
And on the preacher's right
They've hoisted up their new machine
They've got a chorister and choir.
Ag'in' my voice and vote;
For it was never my desire
To praise the Lord by note.

Today the preacher, good old dear,
With tears all in his eyes,
Read, "I can read my title clear
To mansions in the skies."
I allays like that blessed him—
I s'pose I always will—
It somehow gratifies my whim,
In good old Ortonville;
But when that choir got up to sing,
I couldn't catch a word;
They sung the most degoodest thing
A body ever heard!

Some worldly daps was standin' near,
And when I see them grin,
I bid farewell to every fear,
And boldly waded in.
I thought I'd chase their tune along,
An' tried with all my might;
But though my voice is good and strong,
I couldn't steer it right.
When they was high, then I was low,
An' also contrawise;
An' I too fast, or they too slow,
To "mansions in the skies."

I've been a sister, good an' true,
For five-an'-thirty year;
I've done what seemed my part to do,
An' prayed my duty clear;
But death will stop my voice, I know,
For he is on my track;
And some day I to church will go,
And never more come back;
And when the folks get up to sing—
Whene'er that time shall be—
I do not want no patent thing
A squealin' over me!

—Will Carleton.



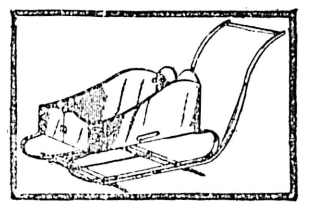
OLDEST SCRIPTURES

Peabody Museum's exploring expedition, which has been at work among the ancient ruins of Central America, has made some noteworthy finds, which are of extraordinary interest in illustrating the life and culture of this prehistoric region. The monuments nearly all belong to the Maya race, and were excavated in and around the buried city of Copan, in Honduras.

The discipling of these discoveries is now going on, and when completed will be one of the most valuable contributions to American archaeology yet made from this marvelous civilization, which flourished in Central America long before the coming of Cortez and the discovery of America.

The strange and elaborate head-dress worn by both figures is one of the extraordinary features of the sculpture. The small square block of carvings on the side and top are hieroglyphic inscriptions, denoting the time and date at which the edifice was dedicated, which has been determined as about 3,000 B. C.

The wonderful preservation of these sculptures is due to the fact that they have for centuries been almost completely buried, whole forests having grown up on top of them.



CARRIAGES THAT FOLD

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In the country this does not matter much, but in crowded cities many families have little space at their disposal, and it is sometimes irksome to find a portion of it occupied by a baby-carriage.

The improved vehicle consists of a body which can be folded longitudinally and laterally, of running gear connected therewith, of axles formed of jointed sections, and of a coupling, the opposite ends of which form the central joints of the axles, and thus enable them to be moved together.

The mechanism is simple, and the carriage can be folded in a few seconds.

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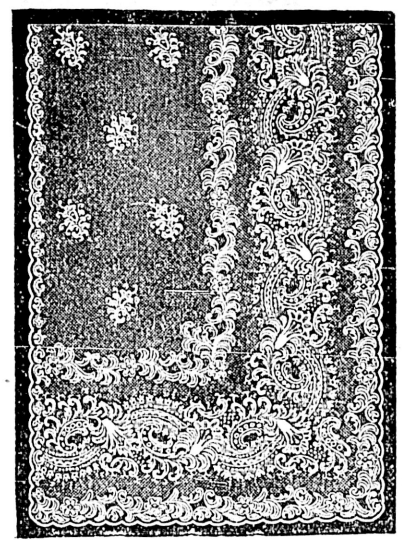

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John Barrett.

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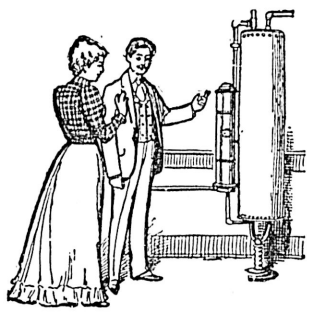
LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner



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Victoria, B.C., May 25th, 1903

LACROSSE

VICTORIA VS. VANCOUVER.

BASEBALL

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA VS. VICTORIA.

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Telephone 425.
J. B. PAINTER.

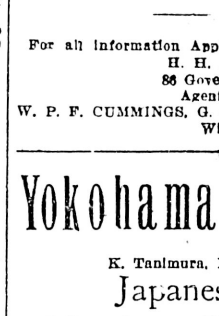
The Need of Glasses

Very frequently the need of glasses is not realized immediately. As a rule, any pain or uneasiness of the eyes should have attention at once. Glasses used in time will correct existing defects and prevent more serious ones in the future.

We examine eyes free of all charge.

A. P. BLYTH
Scientific Optician and Jeweler.
65 Fort St. Near Douglas.

Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlors



Scalp treatment, shampooing, face massage, hairdressing. A large stock of wigs and switches always on hand. Combings made up into any style. Country orders promptly attended to. Wigs for hire.

Mrs. C. Kosche
55 Douglas Street, (near Fort).

ATLANTIC S.S. SAILINGS

Montreal, Que.

Bavarian—Allan Line	May 9th
Ionian—Allan Line	May 6th
Tunisian—Allan Line	May 23rd
Parisian—Allan Line	May 30th
Lake Erie—Canadian Pacific	May 14th
Lake Manitoba—Canadian Pacific	May 21st
Lake Michigan—Canadian Pacific	May 28th
Lake Erie—Canadian Pacific	June 18th
Canada—Dominion Line	May 9th
Kensington—Dominion Line	May 16th
Dominion—Dominion Line	May 23rd
Southwark—Dominion Line	May 30th

Boston, Mass.

New England—Dominion Line	May 14th
Mayflower—Dominion Line	May 21st
Commonwealth—Dominion Line	June 4th
Carpathia—Cunard Line	May 16th
Saxonia—Cunard Line	June 2nd

New York, N. Y.

Umbria—Cunard Line	May 9th
Ivernia—Cunard Line	May 16th
Etruria—Cunard Line	May 23rd
Campania—Cunard Line	May 30th
Teutonic—White Star	May 13th
Germanic—White Star	May 20th
Cedric—White Star	May 22nd
Majestic—White Star	May 27th
Celtic—White Star	May 29th
Philadelphia—American Line	May 13th
St. Louis—American Line	May 20th
New York—American Line	May 27th
Zeeland—Red Star	May 16th
Finland—Red Star	May 23rd
Vaderland—Red Star	May 30th
Ethiopia—Anchor Line	May 9th
Anchoria—Anchor Line	May 16th
Furnessia—Anchor Line	May 23rd
Columbia—Anchor Line	May 30th

For all information Apply to
H. H. ABBOTT,
86 Government St.,
Agents for All Lines.
W. P. F. CUMMINGS, G. S. S. A.
Winnipeg, Man.

Yokohama & Co.,
K. Tanimura, Mgr.
Japanese Merchant Tailors.
160 Government St., Victoria, B. C.
Ladies and Gent's Suits Made to Order.
Best quality and latest patterns in English and Scotch Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all work.

The Up-to-date Fish Market
ALL KINDS OF GAME AND FISH IN SEASON.
Fresh Oolichans.
Fresh Ranch Eggs.
Leave orders at 119 Douglas St., or Phone 910.
Gower & Wrigleswortb

You can make dirty picture frames, or any other such articles, look like new if you clean them the Sunlight way. Chop very finely a piece of Sunlight Soap and put it into a bottle with a teacupful of hot water, shaking it well and adding a wine glass full of spirits of ammonia. Paint the frames with this liquid, let it stay on a few minutes, then wash off with a soft brush and cold clean water, and polish with clean chamois leather. Sunlight Soap is the only soap that can be used successfully in every cleansing operation in the household.

SUNLIGHT SOAP
ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR
Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white and won't injure the hands.
LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO. 11a

LARGE

Juicy Navel Oranges

25c Per Dozen

See Our Window. Local Rhubarb 6 lbs. for 25c.

Mowat & Wallace, Grocers.

Corner of Yates and Douglas Streets.
VICTORIA, B. C.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Toronto, May 8.—Wholesale trade prospects at Montreal continue to hold out the promise of a large movement in stable goods for the next few months; the demand from interior points, and especially from the Far West, is already showing a steady expansion. The principal factor in the trade movement this week is the strike of dock laborers. There is, as a result, a congestion of traffic. The railways are refusing to receive freight consignments in the West, and the difficulty in getting steamship freight handled has been so great that some steamers have been taken into smaller river ports for the discharge of their cargoes. It is hoped that the difficulty may be soon settled by arbitration; but as the chief dispute is in regard to union recognition, settlement by that method is all the more difficult. Values of staple goods continue to be firmly held, especially German goods, purchases of which after the 16th April have to come in under the surtax.

The prevailing cold weather has kept down the demand in some important seasonable lines in wholesale trade at Toronto in a manner that has been quite disappointing. It was expected that the spring trade in drygoods, which has been light so far, would show a large increase after the turn of the month; but retailers are holding off for warm weather. The outlook for trade is satisfactory. The crop conditions are all that could be desired. An early spring has helped the seeding, and the spring wheat crop will show a large increase. Manufacturers are very busy in meeting the expanding demand for staple goods, and still complain about scarcity of skilled labor. The strike in the building trades has retarded building operations. There are no other labor disputes of any importance in the province.

At Quebec during the past week business has been fairly active, although the cool weather has somewhat interfered with sales in seasonable goods. With warmer weather a decided improvement is looked for, especially in retail circles. Labor troubles in the West are causing freights to come East, and the first of the Leland boats left with a heavy outward cargo.

There has been a steady demand in mercantile circles in Winnipeg this week. The cooler weather has not had much effect on the movement, because owing to the large increase in the demand of retail trade centres of the province, it has been necessary to make large assorting purchases. The demand for fall goods, too, has been quite active, and active demand for the balance of the year is looked for in mercantile circles. There is a large increase in the seeded area, ranging from 5 to 20 per cent. In various localities building operations are very active.

Wholesale trade at the Pacific Coast is very fair for this season. There is a good demand from interior points, and large shipments are being made to the North. There is much activity in the lumber industry. Building operations have been large, but the strikes have interfered with the work a good deal. The outlook for the coming season is good. There is some difficulty in connection with overland transportation owing to scarcity of cars.

At Hamilton, as reported to Bradstreets, wholesale trade has felt the unavoidable effects of the cool weather in the sorting trade in summer goods. The first burst of hot weather, however, will result in a general breaking of retail stocks to a greater extent than experienced so far, and will bring in a flood of sorting orders. Stocks in the hands of the wholesale trade now are not large, and as it is difficult to secure repeats for prompt shipments, the outlook is good, and the general feeling in trade circles is cheerful. The movement in fall goods so far compares well with any previous season.

At London there has been a moderate demand for seasonable goods, and it will increase largely with the first turn in the weather. Values of staple goods are firmly held. The manufacturers are busy on fall goods, and apparently have no surplus stocks to job, so that has kept the wholesale prices very firm.

There has been a good demand for staple goods at Ottawa this week. Fall orders have been coming in nicely, and the turn-over this year in this department seems to be larger than ever. While the sorting trade has been a trifle slow, owing to the cool weather, it is felt that it will show a marked improvement.

Bradstreets will say of trade in Canada: While the outlook for Canadian trade continues favorable, labor disturbances and cool weather retard expansion, commercial and industrial. Demand from interior points, especially from the Far West, is showing steady expansion. Staple lines continue to be firmly held, especially German goods, purchases of which after April 16 come under the surtax.

Toronto reports wholesale trade quite disappointing, owing to cool weather, and retailers show a disposition to hold off. Crop conditions, however, are of the best. Spring-like weather helps seeding, and the wheat crop will show a large increase. Manufacturers are busy, and complain of a scarcity of skilled labor. Building trades strikes hamper construction operations.

At Winnipeg large assorting purchases have been the rule, despite the cool weather. Fall goods are inactive. Good trade during the balance of the year is looked for. The area seeded to wheat in Manitoba shows an increase of from 5 to 20 per cent. in various localities.

[Vi]ctoria and Vancouver report a fair wholesale trade, good demand for interior points, and large shipments to the North. Lumber is active, with building operations heavy, though interfered with by strikes. The outlook for the canning season is good.

Bank clearings for the week aggregate $57,442,060, an increase of 23 per cent. from last week, and of 4.3 per cent. over this week a year ago. Business failures for the week number 14, against 12 last week and 22 in this week one year ago.

The following are some of the weekly clearings as compiled by Bradstreets for the week ending May 7, with percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year: Montreal $25,822,149, increase 4.2 per cent.; Toronto $16,224,366, decrease 10.7 per cent.; Winnipeg $5,646,760, increase 65.6 per cent.; Halifax $1,862,178, decrease 5 per cent.; Ottawa $2,329,252, increase 3.8 per cent.; Vancouver $1,286,022, increase 39.9 per cent.; Quebec $1,617,381, increase 17.1 per cent.; Hamilton $1,150,311, increase 30.6 per cent.; St. John (N. B.) $961,966, increase 21.4 per cent.; Victoria $531,672, increase 4.7 per cent.; London, $1,002,775.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, May 9.—Desultory professional trading was the rule in today's stock market. The tone was heavy throughout, and trader professed considerable apprehension over the outcome of the situation in Manchuria. The bank statement also was a disappointment, as the gain in the cash reserves was only about half the amount expected from the known movements of money. The loan increase was ascribed to continued transfer of debts from foreign to domestic lenders, which has kept up the rate of exchange during the week to near the gold export point. The question of an outgo of gold next week is left open as exchange was firm in spite of the dullness incident to the Saturday market. Special heaviness shown by such speculative leaders as St. Paul, Southern Pacific, Atchison, Missouri Pacific, New York Southern, and Amalgamated Copper was attributed to operations by a better faction, which was designed to influence sentiment in the general market. The selling of Rock Island was accompanied by some as to the effect on the market of the additional issue of stock involved in the St. Louis and San Francisco acquisition. A four point break in Metropolitan securities tended to aggravate the depression to some extent. There was no perceptible recuperative power in the market, and the close was easy. There was some selling of bond, as well, which made that department easy.

STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

By F. W. Stevenson.)

Chicago, May 9.—The following quotations ruled on the Board of Trade today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	72½	72⅝	72¼	72⅝
Corn—				
July	44⅝	44¾	44⅝	44¾
Liverpool Wheat—				
July				6s. 4¼d.

Car receipts today: Minneapolis, 112; Duluth, 12; Chicago, 54.

New York, May 9.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper..	64¼	67¼	66	66
Amn. Sugar ..	125½	...	...	125½
People's Gas ..	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
U. S. Steel	35¼	35¼	35	35
U. S. Leather ..	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
West. Union ..	85½	..	..	85½
Col. F. & I. ..	63	63¼	63	63¼
Manhatan	142	142	141¾	141¾
B. R. T.	66¼	66¼	65½	65½
St. Paul	161¼	161¼	160⅞	160⅞
Union Pacific ..	90⅝	90⅝	89⅞	89⅞
Louis & Nash..	118	118	117⅛	117⅛
Sou. Pacific ...	55¼	55¼	54¾	54¾
Mo. Pacific ...	111⅝	111⅝	110¾	110¾
Pennsylvania ..	131¼	131¼	130½	130½
Erie	35¼	35¼	34⅞	34⅞
Rock Island	44¼	44¼	43⅞	43⅞
Atchison	80	80	79¼	79¼
Atchison pfd ..	97½	97½	96⅞	96⅞

Fifty dozen Boys' English Straw Hats at 25c. each. B. Williams & Co. *

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

Ladies please take a peep into Weiler's windows and you will see a line of Whitney go-carts that will please you, both in style and price. Many other patterns shown on our 4th floor. *

"Campbell's Clothing," semi-ready, the best ready-to-wear clothing made in Canada. B. Williams & Co., agents. *

THE KIDNEYS AND THE SKIN.

In the spring the kidneys have much to do. If they are week and torpid, they will not do it well, and the skin will be pimply or blotchy. That is telling the story in a few words.

Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens and stimulates the kidneys, cures and prevents pimples, blotches and all cutaneous eruptions.

Don't fail to take it.
Buy a bottle today.

Ask for Martell's Three Star. *

VICTORIA TIDES.

For the Month of May, 1903.

(Issued by the tidal survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120th Meridian West. It is counted form 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Date.	Day.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	F	..3:42	8.3	12:12	0.9	20:23	7.4	......	..
2	Sa	..0:06	6.9	4:20	8.0	13:05	1.1	21:24	7.5
3	S.	..1:32	6.9	5:02	7.5	14:00	1.5	22:12	7.6
4	M.	..3:08	6.6	5:58	6.8	14:56	2.0	22:52	7.6
5	Tu.	..4:49	6.0	8.33	6.2	15:53	2.8	23:26	7.7
6	W.	..6:04	5.2	10:51	5.8	16:18	3.5	23:52	7.7
7	Th.	..6:48	4.3	12.40	5.9	17:40	4.2	......	..
8	F.	..0:12	7.8	7:25	3.4	14:10	6.1	18:30	4.9
9	Sa	..0:30	8.0	7:59	2.6	15:26	6.4	19:17	5.5
10	S.	..0:49	8.1	8:31	2.0	16:27	6.8	20:00	6.0
11	M.	..1:12	8.3	9:04	1.5	17:25	6.9	20:38	6.4
12	Tu.	1:38	8.4	9:39	1.2	18:28	7.1	21:15	6.8
13	W.	..2:03	8.3	10:17	1.2	19:36	7.2	21:54	7.1
14	Th.	2:26	8.1	10:58	1.3	20:48	7.3	22:46	7.3
15	F.	..2:44	7.7	11:41	1.5	21:52	7.4	......	..
16	Sa.	0:38	7.3	2:54	7.4	12:25	1.8	22:27	7.5
17	S	..				13:09	2.3	22:30	7.5
18	M	..				13:54	2.7	22:12	7.4
19	Tu.					14:41	3.2	22:07	7.4
20	W.					15:31	3.8	22:50	7.4
21	Th.	7:28	4.9	10:58	5.2	16:20	4.3	23:15	7.6
22	F.	..7:06	4.2	12:29	5.4	17:04	4.8	23:39	7.8
23	Sa.	7:11	3.4	13:40	5.7	17:45	5.2	......	..
24	S.	..0:04	8.1	7:32	2.5	14:42	6.2	18:27	5.6
25	M.	..0:30	8.5	8:07	1.6	15:37	6.5	19:10	6.0
26	Tu.	0:58	8.8	8:46	0.9	16:27	6.9	19:55	6.3
27	W.	..1:30	9.0	9:28	0.3	17:16	7.1	20:45	6.6
28	Th.	2:04	9.0	10:13	0.0	18:08	7.4	21:41	6.9
29	F	..2:40	8.8	11:00	0.1	19:02	7.5	22:46	7.0
30	Sa.	3:19	8.4	11:48	0.4	19:54	7.7	......	..
31	S.	..0:14	7.0	4:02	7.7	12:37	0.9	20:40	7.9

TIDAL DIFFERENCES.

Note.—All results obtained by the use of these differences are in Pacific Standard time for the 120th Meridian West.

I. WITH TIDE TABLE FOR VICTORIA.

Esquimalt (at the Dry Dock.)—From observations during six months, from May to October, 1900, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denison:

For time of High Water, add 14 minutes to H. W. at Victoria. For time of Low Water, add 17 minutes to L. W. at Victoria.

THE POLICEMAN'S EVIDENCE.

Policeman Peter Morris, Toronto, says that for years he was troubled with habitual constipation, and though he spent much money for medicine, was only disappointed with the results. He now recommends Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to his friends because it cured him of his troublesome ailment. You can be cured of constipation by this treatment. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

Two Hundred dozen "Regatta," "Neglege," and "Outing" Shirts, just received. Latest styles and patterns. B. Williams & Co. *

Six foot step ladders, $1.75; seven foot step-ladders, $2.15; eight-foot step-ladders, $2.50. All these have the patent nail rest. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street. *

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

1 CENT WORD ISSUE — No Advertisement Inserted For Less Than 25c. — 1 CENT WORD ISSUE

BEDDING

VICTORIA FLORAL CO.
29 GOVT. ST.

Stocks and Asters, 20c. doz., 6 doz. $1.00. Semple's Paeony and Comet Asters, Carnations, Lobelia, Verbenas, etc.
NEW PETUNIAS!

THE HUB

For your next suit. The latest in English and American designs.

88 DOUGLAS ST.
Opposite Odd Fellows' Block.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Experienced canvasser for leading Canadian Life Assurance Co. Liberal contract to right person. Apply 40 Government street. m9

SALESMAN WANTED—To sell high grade nursery stock for the well-known Fonthill Nurseries, the largest and most up-to-date in Canada. Pay weekly; outfit free; exclusive ground. Stone & Wellington, Toronto. m29

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Waist and skirt hands at the Westside Dressmaking Parlors. m10

WANTED—Woman to do housework by the day. Apply 10 Bellot street. m10

WANTED—By June 1st, competent person to take care of three children. Apply Mrs. D. R. Ker, 312 Yates street, forenoon, and between 6 and 8 p. m. m10

WANTED—Improvers at the Westside Dressmaking Parlors. m6

WANTED—An active young lady for confectionary store. Palace of Sweets, Government street. m3

WANTED—A reliable housemaid, willing to assist with children; wages $15. Apply to Mrs. A. Stuart Robertson, "Struan," St. George St., off St. Charles. m3

WANTED—Experienced girls at the Colonist Bindery. m1

WANTED—A Catholic governess for two young children. Applicant must be capable of teaching French and English. An English woman about 40 years of age and able to direct a household with servants, is preferred. Address A., Box 967, Seattle, Washington. a15

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—An experienced farmer would like to take a number of cattle to keep on shares. Apply Shares, Colonist. m8

HELP WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE.

GOOD PAY for Photos of well dressed men and women for Pat. Medicine Ads. Stegman, 429 LaSalle Ave., Chicago. m9

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—For Swans Dry Powder Fire Extinguishers. Hustler can make big money. Write Florence J. Chapman, 1530 First avenue, Seattle. m10

WANTED—Agents to sell gasoline engines, marine and stationary. You can soon pay for an engine for yourself with your commissions. Address R. W. Jamieson, 716 Pacific Ave., Tacoma, Wash. m9

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A Singer sewing machine, first class condition. Must be reasonable. Address Machine, Colonist. m10

WANTED—An incubator from 100 to 150 egg size. State lowest price. Box K. L., Colonist. m10

WANTED—A bicycle, 22-inch frame preferred. Apply S. L., Colonist office. m10

WANTED—A man to act as salesman on fruit wagon. Must be sober and trustworthy. Apply A. Campbell, Mount Tolmie. m10

WANTED—For cash, a cottage and lot near Dallas road. Give number of lot and block. Address Cottage, care Colonist. m10

WANTED—One or two young gentlemen willing to go "batching." P. M., Colonist office. m6

WANTED—Chimney sweeping, no mess, 50c. Smoky chimneys cured. General bricklayer, cement tiles. 4 Broughton street. a25

WANTED—To rent two or more acres, with house, near car line; must be good, dry land. Will take on lease. Address P. O. Box 515, City. a14

FARMS WANTED—Owners having farms for sale please send terms and particulars to A. B., Box 118, Victoria. Exceptional facilities for placing same. a12

OFFICES TO RENT.

TO LET—Two well lighted and airy offices in The Colonist building. Steam heated, with vault room if desired. Apply Colonist office. m6

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Furnished rooms with all conveniences, single or en suite, 182 Fort street. m10

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, single or en suite. Commercial Hotel, 118 Douglas street, under new management. m7

IF YOU WANT first class furnished rooms by day, week or month, single or en suite, go to No. 90 Douglas St. m7

TO LET—Large bright rooms at the Burns House, Bastion Square. m6

TO LET—Comfortably furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen, if required. 139 Michigan street, James Bay. m5

TO LET—Comfortably furnished apartments. Single or en suite. Excellent location; meals if desired. Address H. R. S., Colonist. m2

TO LET—Nicely furnished front rooms, 175 Johnson. m1

TO LET—FURNISED ROOMS.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE can be had at Rougemont, Linden avenue. Inclusive terms, according to rooms. Can be had on application. m10

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, opposite A. O. U. W. hall. Apply 79 View street. a26

COMFORTABLE furnished rooms with board. All modern conveniences, on car line. Apply 115 Menzies street. a26

TO LET—Two well furnished rooms near the sea large and sunny. 144 Menzies street. m22

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LEASE—Nine acres on Foul Bay road with 8-roomed cottage, stabling and outhouses, complete; large bearing orchard, balance in hay. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a28

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR YOUNG LADIES, Stenography and Typewriting taught, afternoon and evening classes, 127 Menzies street. Phone A245. m10

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH given by experienced lady teacher. Private lessons given or en classe. Gainsborough College, 82 Menzies street. a21

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street (upstairs). E. A. Macmillan, principal. Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping.

WANTED—RESIDENCES.

WANTED — To purchase house, 6 or 7 rooms; cottage preferred must be centrally located. State price. Address R. L., Colonist. m10

WANTED—A furnished cottage for 3 or 4 months, from June 1st, suburbs of Victoria preferred. Send particulars to Mrs. Michie, Steveston, B. C. m10

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms by the day, week or month. 118 Douglas street. m10

TO LET—Five-roomed cottage, $10 per month. Can be had by the 25th of May. Apply 14 Seventh street. m10

TO RENT—Seven-roomed modern dwelling, well furnished, including piano; A1 library, large piece of ground. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Co., Ltd., 40 Government street. m1

TO LET—Modern furnished bungalow at Esquimalt, near Canteen grounds. Key at Beaumont post office, or H. M. Grahame, 41 Government street. a30

COTTAGE, 7-rooms, bath, hot and cold water. A. Williams & Co., Ltd. a28

TO LET—Four-roomed cottage with garden at Oak Bay. Apply Lee & Fraser. a25

TO LET—A number of houses, large and small, in all parts of the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m12

TO RENT—Two handsome residences, with acreage. One of the most desirable locations in the city. Apply B C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street

PHRENOLOGY.

THE FAMOUS PHRENOLOGIST and Palmist. Gold medalist, at 42 Pandora. Can read you from childhood. a22

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND.

FOR SALE—20 h. p. boiler and 15 h. p. vertical engine, with fittings complete; also 6-inch centrifugal pump, complete. All practically new. Apply J. H. Whittome. Duncan, V. I. f28

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES' SPRING and Summer Skirts and Blouses; Children's Dresses all sizes; Infants' Outfits; Hosiery; Dry Goods; Hats, etc. Prices right. F. E. Hewartson, 93 Douglas street. m10

A SNAP—Gent's bicycle, almost new, half price, $25. Apply The Boulder Restaurant, 162 Government street. m10

FOR SALE—A large window. Apply T. Shotbolt, Foul Bay. m10

FOR SALE—A large Victoria (carriage) Apply 98 Bay street. m10

FOR SALE—Pleasure boat, in good condition; fittings complete; Eastern built; will hold six persons. Apply M. B., Colonist office. m10

FOR SALE—The barge "Canada," 700 tons capacity, sheathed with yellow metal; first class steam winch, 5 inch centrifugal pump. For particulars apply to Victoria Machinery Depot. m9

TO SELL—On monthly payments. Off St. Charles street, Cadboro Bay road, being portion of lot 8, section 74. The land is the highest and best in town. Apply Alpha, P. O. Box 449. m9

FOR SALE— Milk business, with whole stock, with property. Apply at once, 64 Store street. m9

FOR SALE—25-foot bell tent, with poles and ropes. Complete. Apply Mowat & Wallace, Grocers. m8

FOR SALE—612 shares in the Victoria Sealing Co.; $6.50 each, valued at $12.50. Apply V. Jacobson, Victoria West. m6

FOR SALE—Hardy cabbage plants. 50c. per 100. 80c. 200, $1.00 300. Mount Tolmie Nursery. Delivered in city. a10

FOR SALE—Three large holly trees. All berry bearing. Cheap. Apply B. C. Land and Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a1

FOR SALE—Saloon, together with all necessary furniture (including a bar room) safe, stock, etc., cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m26

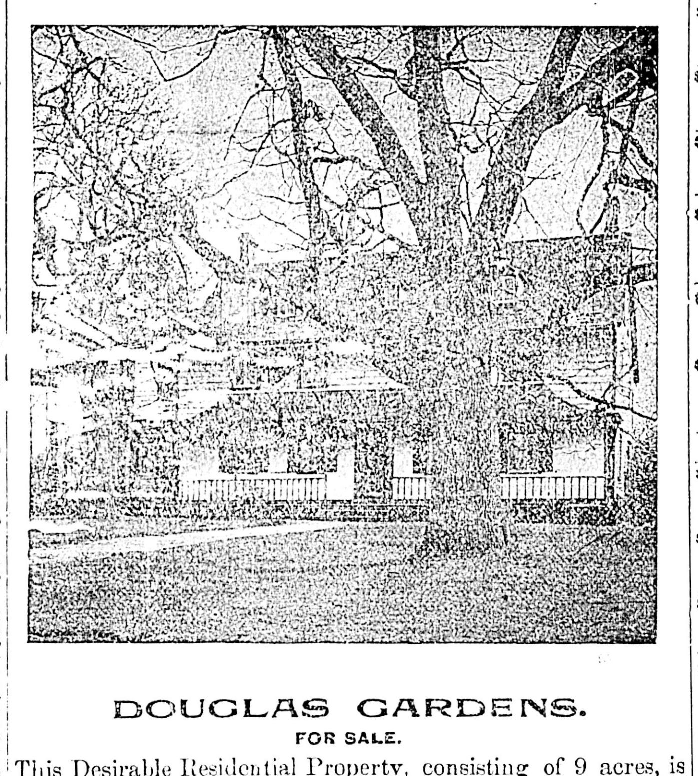
FOR SALE—Milk business, including 22 cows, 3 horses, wagons, carts, etc., cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a29

FOR SALE—Several houses on monthly instalments; easy payments; best part of the city. Apply 113 Government St., room 5. m31

A SNAP—A full-sized lot, facing south on Battery street, only $375; terms or cash. Must be sold immediately. P. C. MacGregor & Co. m29

FOR SALE—Fast screw cargo and passenger steamer, carrying about 1500 tons. Splendid accommodation. Board Trad certificates, first, second, third class passengers. Also magnificent sea-going paddle passenger steamer, length 250 feet speed 17. Splendidly fitted for passengers. For plans, particulars, apply James Power & Co., 158 Leadenhall St. London, England. f2

TENTS FOR SALE OR HIRE—Sail loft factory; 127¼ Government St. F. Jeune & Bro., Proprietors. m4



DOUGLAS GARDENS.

FOR SALE.

This Desirable Residential Property, consisting of 9 acres, is now sub-divided into City Lots. For sale by B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street,

AT REDUCED PRICES

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR ADOPTION—Baby boy, two years old. Apply 44 Pembroke street. m8

WE WOULD LIKE to put a copy of The Advertising Word into the hands of every person who keeps any kind of a store. May we have your address?—The Advertising World, Columbus, Ohio. a22

OSTRICH FEATHER WORK—Ostrich Feathers, Boas, Trimming, etc., cleaned and curled by the best French method. Feather boas made to order. Address Mrs. H. W. Jones, 74 North Chatham street, Victoria, B. C. a22

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

OAK BAY—For sale, good house, seven rooms, bath, electric light, etc.; large lot and good outhouses. Address Box 339. m10

$850—Five-roomed cottage, central, facing south. Nice garden. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m10

FOR SALE—Fine brick residence, near business centre, a bargain. For particulars address P. O. Box 77, Victoria. m5

FOR SALE—Water front lot and A1 dwelling, modern, handy to car and within 10 minutes of post office; very cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m1

MONEY TO LOAN.

On Household Goods; Pianos; Organs; Horses; Carriages; Farm Wagons, etc. Payments monthly. Address Box 297, City.

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BAKERY FOR SALE— In fine town of 2,000 inhabitants, on Fraser river; thickly settled country; large cannery trade. Established five years and doing fine business. Will take part cash. Baker, Colonist office. m9

FOR SALE—Shares in an industrial investment which makes a profit of 90 per cent per annum and pays half yearly dividend at rate of 10 per cent. Further capital is required to extend plant to meet growing requirements of business. Apply "M," Colonist office. a25

FOR SALE—INDIAN CURIOS.

FOR SALE—Indian curios and thousands of Indian baskets, cheap, from the Indian trader, H. Stadthagen, 79 Johnson Street, Victoria, B. C. Mr. Stadthagen trades direct with the Indians and sells their goods at half the prices you pay elsewhere. Over 5,000 Indian baskets in stock. Note the address, 79 Johnson St H Stadthagen, the Indian trader

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WANTED—A good, quiet, large, young Durham or grade cow, with or about to calve. Apply Frank Campbell, Cliff House, Cambellian, Prospect Lake, or P. O. Box 108, City. m10

FOR SALE CHEAP—Grey mare, 900 weight. Apply G. Skinner, Esquimalt. m6

EGGS FOR HATCHING—W. Wyandotte, B. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Minorca. Leave orders 242 Fort street, or Speed Bros. P. D. Goepel. a10

FOR SALE—One cow and two heifers, all freshly calved; also Plymouth Rock eggs. Apply W. F. Loveland, Lake District. a23

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Buff Orpingtons, Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Langshans and Pekin Ducks. Leave orders W. A. Jameson, 63 Fort street, P. O. Box 187. Quick Bros. a7

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

NORTH SAANICH—Three very good farms for sale in this District. For particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 4 0Government street. a4

FOR SALE—Water frontage, 22 acres, within 6 miles of Victoria; running stream of water, as well as salt water frontage. Open to offer. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m1

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Yellow and white collie bitch pup, four months old. Finder leave word at Colonist. Any one harboring same will be prosecuted. m10

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES—A nice choice. Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$525 — Four-room cottage, well located. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,500—Water lot and dwelling on Belleville Street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,000—Six-room cottage, well situated, one acre of ground; stable, outhouses and orchard; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

$1500—Large corner lot and 5-roomed cottage, in good repair. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2100—6 roomed cottage, hot and cold water; garden with fruit trees. One of the best locations in the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. n7

$2,100—Four cottages on Cook street, always rented; cheap at this figure. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,500—Six-room cottage, very central, with sewer connections, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,100—Seven-roomed cottage, with sewer connections, on car line and close to centre of town. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$900—Five-roomed cottage, and lot 40x150; must be sold at an early date. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$950—Corner lot and five-room cottage at Spring Ridge; must be sold immediately. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$5,500—Handsome residence, modern, with an acre of ground, on Rockland Avenue; grand view. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,400—Seven-roomed two story dwelling, lot 47x120; sewer connections, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$900—Good two-story dwelling, very central and convenient to car. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

NORTH END.

$1050—Five-roomed cottage, bath room and pantry. One lot; fruit trees. Apply B. C. Land and Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government St. a2

$900—Five-roomed cottage, bath, etc., full sized lot, fruit trees, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2,100—Two lots on corner, with seven-room house, well situated, on Bay Street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,500—Large two-story dwelling, with 12 rooms; well located and particularly cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

SOUTH WARD.

$2,000—Modern 5-roomed cotage, sewered, and full-sized lot. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$450—Good 4-roomed cottage, full-sized lot, stable, chicken house etc. All in first class order. A bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. n12

EAST END.

$1200—Five-roomed cottage, with sewer connections, full sized lot. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2600—New dwelling, modern 6-rooms. Lot 50x100. Will be sold on terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1300—A1 cottage, stone foundation, 6 rooms hot and cold water, bath, etc. A bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1150—Cottage of six rooms, one acre; all cleared and planted with small fruits; barns, chicken houses, etc; terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,500 — New six-room cottage, with four lots, outbuildings, etc.; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,800 — Five roomed cottage, good brick foundation, with two full-sized lots and outbuildings; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street

WEST END.

$1,700—Two lots, good cottage and stable, garden and orchard. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street

$2,000—About half an acre of ground, six roomed house on water-front, good garden. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street

$1,200 — Cottage, five rooms, bath, etc., full-sized lot, facing south; terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,000 will purchase four houses, always rented; must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$500—Four houses at this price, must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

GOOD ten-room modern dwelling, half acre of land; will be sold at a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,800—Esquimalt Road — Seven-room modern cottage; electric light; one acre of ground, lawn and orchard. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,500 will purchase four cottages, five rooms each, all rented, with an acre of ground. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

JAMES BAY.

$3,000—Modern 2-story dwelling in very good condition, and well located. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$3,600 — Modern eight-room dwelling on Dallas Road, with two full-sized lots, tennis court, etc.; very cheap. Apply B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2200—Seven-roomed cottage in first class order. Lot 61x137. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1500—Five-roomed cottage, bath, electric light, etc. Lot 54x154; fruit trees. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street

FOR SALE — HOTELS

HOTELS FOR SALE—Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited, 40 Government Street

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

ABOUT seven acres, four miles from city, all under cultivation; splendid cottage, barn and outhouses; 75 fruit trees; overflowing spring. Price, $2,500 cash, or can be had on terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

$4,750—Beautifully situated seven-roomed house, with three full-sized lots, stable, etc.; front and back entrance; situate on Fort Street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street

$160—Richmond avenue, lot 40x135. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1600—Five-roomed cottage, bath, hot and cold water, two lots. Terms, $500 cash, balance at 7 per cent. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

FOR SALE — TIMBER LIMITS.

LARGE TRACTS of timber land, both crown-granted and leasehold; cedar, spruce, fir and other woods. For particulars apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—300 acres of first-class fir, on Cowichan Lake, averaging 30,000 feet per acre; conveniently located, and can be logged very cheaply; crown-granted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

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MRS. J. D. SKINNER AND MISS H. J. WALSH have taken over the dressmaking rooms of the Westside, and invite the ladies of Victoria to call and examine their work. Perfect fit and finish guaranteed. Prices moderate. a15

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SAVE your carpets by having them cleaned at the Sanitary Feather Works, corner Fort and Blanchard streets. Phone 302. Hurd & Ward, Proprietors. a7

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L. O. L. 1426 meets in Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad St., first and third Wednesdays in each month. W. O. Wallace, Master; F. Allott, Secretary.

Visiting brethren in good standing are cordially invited

DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office, 53 Wharf St. Telephone 171.

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VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES — R. Maynard, 41 Pandora Street. All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals. Kodaks, pocoes, koronas, premos, etc. Same block, Mrs. R. Maynard's art studio. Views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same Block — Maynard's shoe and finding store, 41 Pandora Street. Boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings. 'Phone 380b.

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HOTEL DIRECTORY

VICTORIA.

ROCK BAY HOTEL—Rooms $4 a month and upward; board $4 per week; room and board $4.50 per week; single meals, 25 cents. By meal tickets, 20 cents. Beds, 25 cents a night. Bar in connection. Telephone B773. a14

THE DOMINION — Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Store Streets. Bar supplied with best brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. Open day and night. Lorenzo Beda, proprietor.

HOTEL SIDNEY—Only 17 miles from Victoria, one of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads, fine boating, two miles beach, view unsurpassed. Hotel rate $1.50 per day. Wm. Jensen, propr.

VANCOUVER.

HOTEL BLACKBURN—Rates per day: American plan, $1.25 to $1.75. European plan, rooms only, 50c., 75c., $1.00. Free bus to and from hotel. Westminster avenue, Vancouver, B. C. Telephone 807. A. T. Blackburn, Proprietor.

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STRAND HOTEL—European or American plan. Rates $2 a day; good rooms. First class cafe in connection.

BADMINTON—Popular resort for tourists, $2 and up. J. G. Clarke, proprietor.

HOTEL LELAND—Corner Granville and Hastings streets; one block from depot and steamship wharves; $2 a day.

THE COMMERCIAL—Turkish baths; best $2-a-day house in the city. Prescott & Heywood, Proprietors.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOTEL COLONIAL — Opposite Court House. Best hotel in town. Rates from $1.50 up. John E. Insley, propr.

LAUNDRY.

FOR LACE CURTAINS, BLANKETS — Work guaranteed. Prices moderate. Mrs. Smith, 80 Pembroke street. Telephone 338. a4

CHEAP HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE

SYLVIA STREET: Good two story dwelling house. Price $1700.
NIAGARA STREET: Good two story dwelling house, modern improvements. Price $2,200.
PARRY STREET: Two story dwelling, $1,100.
PANDORA AVENUE: Large two story dwelling, $3,000.
MENZIES STREET: Good two story dwelling, close to car line. Price $2,100.
RUSSELL STREET: Good one story house, with splendid view, $550.
TAUNTON STREET: Two story dwelling house, $500.

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 FORT STREET

Corn Meal

$1.35 PER ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.

For a good cheap feed try it for your cows, hogs and poultry.

Telephone 413. SYLVESTER FEED CO., City Market

One Point For Mr. Wells

(Continued From Page One.)

council of the 19th December, 1900, he said, had the handwriting upon it of Mr. George McL. Brown, who took a great interest in having these maps prepared.

With respect to Mr. McNeill's statement that correspondence presented Friday (and published in Saturday morning's Colonist) had been withheld by his direction, Mr. Wells said that he had given no other instruction than that correspondence marked "personal" or "confidential" could not legitimately be asked for by the committee—although perhaps some of such correspondence had reference to Columbia & Western matters. He had'nt slightest desire to keep back information. It was, he believed, correct that correspondence between Mr. Brown and himself, as representing the government, on the subject of these subsidies, was so marked, from the beginning of the negotiations for the government to give blocks 4,593 and 4,594 to the B. C. Southern, down to the cancellation of the Crown grants issued in favor of the Columbia & Western. He did not know of any correspondence on this subject not marked "personal." On the 19th March, after the grants were cancelled, Mr. Brown had had a private interview, at which the result of the executive meeting had been communicated. Mr. Brown, on that occasion, had remarked that he "was very glad it was all off." This, witness remembered distinctly. There was very little discussion of the subject at the time. Mr. Brown had suggested that the action of the government had been taken as a matter of political exigency. Mr. Brown certainly had not concurred in the cancellation; witness on the other hand had not agreed that the action was on account of political exigencies. He had never given Mr. Brown any expressed or implied assurance such as that blocks 4,593 and 4,594 should go in the settlement for section four. He did not think this matter was so much as broached at the interview of the 19th March. When he had read Mr. Brown's letter of the 22nd, just subsequent to and referring to this interview, he had interpreted it as a trap and his reply had been intended to convey a flat contradiction of the propositions therein advanced by Mr. Brown. He had thought when he read Mr. Brown's letter that it was a pretty piece of sharp practice, and he had remarked something of the kind to Mr. McNeill at the time. At the cabinet meeting, to which Mr. Brown's letter referred, Mr. Brown had vigorously protested against the cancellation. He had "got on his high horse," his sole objection being on the ground that the recision or revocation of the grant had been carried through without notification to the company. There was nothing said at this meeting with respect to the fourth section subsidy. He did not remember the memorandas of the government discussing Mr. Brown's objections at any length; Mr. Prentice had, he believed, "called Mr. Brown down." Witness had had several interviews with Mr. Brown on the subject of the fourth section subsidy bill. As to bill 87 of last session, it had been brought to him (Mr. Wells) in the House by Deputy Attorney-General McLean. Witness did not remember having seen it before in council. He possibly might have done so. He probably would have submitted it to the executive in the usual course, if dealing with a matter in his department. He did not, however, remember any incidents. With respect to the preparation of the bill, he could not recall the giving of any instructions. The matter had been left to the Attorney-General's Department. It was, witnessed believed, in the hands of the deputy, Mr. McLean. Referring to the question in Mr. Brown's letter, respecting this bill, and asking 'will it come in as drafted?" Mr. Wells could not remember an answer having been given. He did not remember having ever seen a draft of the bill in question—certainly he had never seen a typewritten draft. Mr. Brown quite evidently was anxious that the bill should come before the House "as drafted." There was no record of a reply to either of these interrogations of Mr. Brown's letters. Witness most probably had given some verbal assurance, which he did not recall. He could not say as to whether or not he had agreed that the bill would come in "as drafted." He would not say that Mr. Brown was looking for these two blocks as part of the fourth section subsidy. When bill No. 87 had been brought to his attention, it was in the House, and he did not examine the measure closely to see if the rights of the railway company had been so changed as to enable them under this bill to obtain possession of these particular blocks. He had read the bill, and it had occurred to him that it was at variance with the original act. Afterwards he had become convinced that it did not really minimize the power of the government. He could not remember what legal advice he had taken as to the interpretation of the bill. He did not remember Mr. Curtis directing the attention of the House to the circumstances that blocks 4,593 and 4,594 might be obtained by the company under it. The bill might have given the company further latitude than the original granting statute, but he thought the government could still have controlled selection by the making of reserves. He thought that had bill 87 come into force the government would have been amply justified in going back upon its expressed provisions and carrying out the intentions of the original act in the matter of selection. It was well understood that the bill of 1902 was not intended to vary the selection powers, and the government should have proceeded under this understanding. Selection would have meant selection from lands of ordinary but not of especial value. If a difference of opinion had arisen as to the selection right the government would prevail. He did not think that the government in 1902 had the slightest intention of varying the spirit or scope of the act of 1896; if bill 87 really enlarged the company's rights in the respect of selection such would not have been the intention of the legislature and this should have been looked to by the government. He had not had any change of government in anticipation in saying that the intention of the act was well understood and could have been acted on.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCaul, the Chief Commissioner held that if the lands contiguous to the railway were practically valueless, it would not have been morally fair to have insisted upon the railway company taking them in satisfaction of its subsidy.

It was Mr. Duff who interjected that the government had nevertheless offered the company the alternate blocks in satisfaction of the earned subsidy, from which it was apparent that the government had been quite ready to unload these identical worthless lands.

The cross-examination continuing, Hon. Mr. Wells referring again to his conversation with Hon. Mr. Eberts, in which the latter had taken the ground that transferring the subsidy from the B. C. Southern to the Columbia & Western would make little difference. Witness agreed that it would make no particular difference to the province in the actual result. The original reservation of block 4,593 had been made by order-in-council on the 2nd August, 1896—it was understood for railway purposes. That the reserve was for railway purposes was not then specifically stated, but was confirmed by order-in-council in 1891. The fact that the lands presumably contained coal or oil would not be good reason for the refusing of licenses to prospect—quite the contrary. The applications for such licenses were refused as "in the public interest" because the lands were at that time under reserve. With respect to bill 87, witness did not remember having paid any attention to the frame of the bill. He had understood its general intent, but had not looked further. The bill did not get to the stage at which the principle would naturally become the subject of analysis. He had had nothing to do with the form in which the bill came down. He had no desire to avoid his share of responsibility for the executive action in making the grant, but he had never regarded that particular transaction favorably. He had looked upon it as a drastic departure from the directory features of the statute. The conversation with Mr. Brown on the 19th December had been previous to the executive meeting of that date. Mr. Brown had attended the executive meeting, and had urged that the variation of the subsidy terms in making this grant would mean a saving to the province of several thousand acres. Mr. Brown was quite cognizant that it was proposed to grant these blocks, 4,593 and 4,594. Mr. Brown had objected to the proposal being made by the company, and had said that he preferred it should come from the government. The matter had come before the executive on witness' formal recommendation. His department had not at hand information upon which this memoranda or the order-in-council could be prepared.

Coming to the Montreal matter, Mr. Brown had gone to Montreal with witness, having kept in touch so as to know when witness would be going. Mr. Brown had known precisely the position it had been arranged to take with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy respecting the delivery of the grants. He had been told of the conditions agreed to, by witness himself. During the interview with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy there had been no one present except when Mr. Creelman, the company's solicitor, came in to discuss the opposition of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. The building of the line from Midway to Spence's Bridge was not made the sole condition of the delivery of the grants, nor was the delivery of the grants understood to be the sole consideration accruing to the company through building of this line. At the executive meeting at which Mr. Brown had protested against the cancellation of the grants, the sole ground was that the company had not received due notice of such intention of the government. He never had claimed delivery of the grants. His own letters of the 22nd March verified this position in that it referred to the transaction as complete "except for the delivery of the grants." When he had said that the government could not carry out the settlement as suggested in "view of facts which preclude the possibility of doing so," witness had meant that it would be a dangerous thing for the government to attempt to do so in view of what had passed, and since a cancellating order-in-council had been passed.

The inquiry proceeds at 10 o'clock Monday morning, when after Mr. Wells' examination is complete, Mr. Brown will be requested to take the stand, producing all correspondence of the company bearing upon Columbia & Western railway subsidy matters.

FELL EXHAUSTED AND UNCONSCIOUS.

Mrs. R. W. Edwards, 33 McMurray St., Brantford, Ont., suffered for five years with nervous exhaustion, headache and dyspepsia. "The pains in the head would almost drive me crazy. I could not sleep nights, but would walk the floor in agony until I fell exhausted and unconscious. For the past nine months I have used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and from a mere skeleton this medicine has built me up in flesh and weight until I am strong and well." It would be scarcely possible to produce stronger evidence of the wonderful power of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

VICTORIA WINS FROM WHATCOM

Locals Won Second Match of the Season by Score of Seven to Five After Most Brilliant Game.

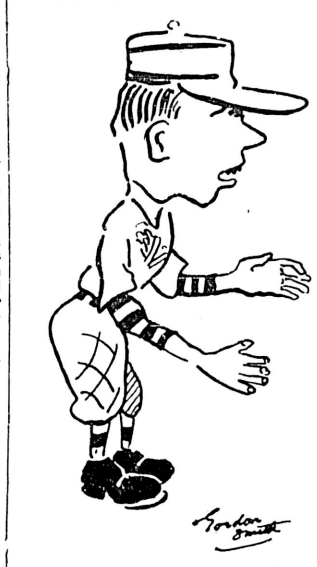
Emmerson Twirls Great Ball Before a Large and Enthusiastic Audience at Oak Bay Park Yesterday.

Victoria 7, Whatcom 5.
Well! Well!
And Whatcom, too.

It all seemed as easy as a straight flush against a measly pair before the game began. They had the score all worked out to their own satisfaction. It was to be about 12 to something between 0 and 1 in their favor.

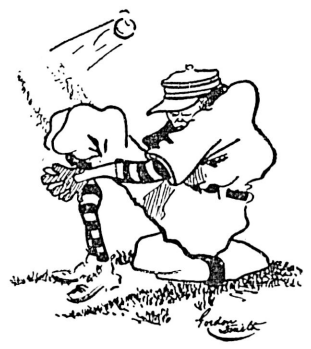
And now they are still trying to figure out how it all happened.

The game was full of interest from the first man up to the last man out, the large audience being given all those anxious little moments equally divided between expectancy and doubt, when the play is so close that neither side has a cinch on victory. When the good people of Whatcom realize this morning that their scintillating stars have had their lights extinguished for the nonce by the local diamond experts, the Capital City of British Columbia will loom up with importance in the public eye compared to which even legislative commissions of enquiry are small potatoes.



McConnell did a little work along the coach line.

Official Umpire Billy Hall was given an ovation when he came on the field just after the ringing of the gong sounded its summons to play ball. Emerson was in the box for Victoria. Mackey saw that there was business ahead when the first two balls bisected the pan and two strikes were called. The third was a ball, but the fourth whizzed past Mackey with lightning speed and Emerson had scored his first strike out. A thousand pair of hands did the cymbal act in recognition of his good work.



Moore thought he would sit down and rest awhile when he reached third.

Emerson had a strong right arm, his balls have deceptive shoots, and he fields his position in splendid style. Whatcom in its first three innings did not get a man to first, their batters being retired in rapid order.

Victoria got a tally in the second inning. Moore banged the sphere between Spencer's legs at second. Potts hit a grounder to third, who tried to double up Moore at second, but the ball went wild, and Moore made third, coming home soon after on Burns' sacrifice to second.

Victoria tacked on three more in the third, amid deafening applause from the grandstand, as the supporters of the home team began to realize that it could more than hold its own with the speedy nine from the other side of the line. Emerson put up a high fly that played tag with the sun beams, and when it came down Clarke, the visitor's catcher wobbled around and finally lost it. Smith bunted to second, doubling up Emerson. Rithet followed up with another bunt, which Lewis and Spencer tried to get, but unsuccessfully. It was pretty work on Jack's part, and the kind of game that wins every time. Chase and McConnell followed with singles, and when Moore knocked a fly to night, and scored Chase on the throw in to the plate, thanks to the Whatcom pitcher getting in the way of the ball as it came in.

Kennedy, the windy man from Whatcom in his great act, entitled, "A Home Run Which Failed."

Whatcom drew blanks in the fourth, fifth and sixth innings. In the sixth Moore made a circus catch of the phenomenal order. Jansa knocked out a long drive between left and centre. Both Burns and Moore sprinted after it, and just as Moore closed his hands on the sphere, Burns came into him with the momentum of a cyclone. Both fielders struck the sod with thuds, but Moore had a bull terrier grip on the ball, and managed to hold his hand aloft whilst performing his acrobatic gyrations.

Victoria added three in the seventh on singles by Smith and Rithet, and a smash for three cushions between left and centre by McConnell, who sometimes makes every ounce of his feather-weight dimensions count when he lands on the trade mark. The ball was returned to short, who drove it to third in the hope of cutting McConnell off, but Jansa failed to stop it and Victoria's nimble shortstop had a go-as-you please for the last lap of the diamond. Whatcom livened up things in the eighth by scoring two runs on Emerson mistaking Mackey for a back wall, and driving one into his ribs. Spencer singled and Kennedy and Jansa followed suit after Dennen had made three ineffectual strokes through the atmosphere.

Potts looked like a statue of Apollo when he went to the bat.

Doc Haynes won high favor among the fans for the way in which he handled the grounders trespassing in his territory. He is given an error on an overthrow in his attempt to make a double play, but as no run scored, it is a matter of doubt as to whether he should be docketed with a transgression.

Rithet was mighty with the stick, rapping out four safe hits. His batting record to date is six hits for eight times at bat, which is doing something with the wagon tongue. Chase was not in the best of form yesterday. He did not exhibit good judgment in driving the ball so fast at Haynes at close quarters. Chase's every movement is the acme of grace, but style is not everything, and there were a couple of grounders which he might have at least stopped.

Smith gave Emerson good support. He showed poor judgment in the fifth inning, when he took too much of a lead at third, and was thrown out. Rithet also in the second took desperate chances and was thrown out at the plate after he had made third on a ball that got past first, and rolled to the cinder path.

Lewis, the visitor's twirler, is a promising youngster, his Southpaw delivery not, however, proving unsolvable. A singular feature of the game was that not a baserunner on either side was permitted to purloin second. Umpire W. Hall acquitted himself most acceptably, his decisions being registered with promptness and decisiveness.

The visitors did their best to rattle him, but their chronic "kicks" had little effect.

The tabulated score follows:

VICTORIA.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Smith, c.	5	2	2	8	0	0
Rithet, 1b	4	2	4	11	0	0
Chase, 3b.	3	1	2	3	0	2
McConnell, s. s.	3	1	2	0	3	1
Moore, l. f.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Potts, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Burnes, c. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Haynes, 2b	3	0	0	3	4	1
Emerson, p.	3	0	0	0	4	0
	32	7	11	27	11	4

Jack Smith did some hiking when he started round the bags.

WHATCOM.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Mackey, s. s.	4	2	0	2	4	0
Spence, 2b	3	1	1	5	2	2
Dennen, c. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Kennedy, 1b	4	1	1	10	0	1
Jansa, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	0
Hartness, l. f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Clarke, c.	4	0	1	3	4	1
Gelaski, r. f.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Lewis, p.	4	0	1	0	4	0
	35	5	7	24	14	4

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Victoria	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	[illegible]
Whatcom	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0

Summary: Whatcom 1; Victoria 4; three base hit, McConnell; bases on balls, by Lewis 1; wild pitches, Emerson 1; struck out, by Emerson 7; by Lewis 2. Time of game, 1 hour, 25 minutes. Umpire, W. Hall.

Derby Sweep.—Strand Hotel, Vancouver, gave the largest sweepstake ever given last year. This year's will be bigger than ever. Tickets one dollar.

Royal City Happenings

Edwards Gets Three Years For Bringing Stolen Goods Into Canada.

Sunday Excursions to be Under Church Auspices Astonishes Anglican Synod.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, May 9.—The criminal portion of the assize was concluded yesterday morning when Edwards, convicted of bringing stolen goods into Canada was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. When asked if he had anything to say, the prisoner replied that he had, and proceeded to make a little address. Apparently he had memorized what he intended to say, and it was couched in most respectful terms. He pleaded that, as it was his first experience of the kind, and he had already been in jail for some months, his sentence might be such that it would not be necessary to send him to the penitentiary. Mr. Justice Martin told him his petition might have been more effective but for the fact that the prisoner had taken the witness stand and told a story which had evidently not been believed by the jury. Moreover, the offence was a serious one, and the practice of making Canada a city of refuge for United States thieves must be stopped.

It was with regret that many here heard of the death at Vancouver of Alex. Tolmie, who formerly kept the Hotel Douglas in this city.

The new service across the Gulf is now established, the car ferry Victorian making daily trips between Sydney and Port Guichon, and giving the people of Vancouver Island the much desired connection with transcontinental railways. Mayor McCandless and the city engineer of Victoria were among the passengers on the inaugural trip.

A few cases of scarlitina continue to engage the attention of the health authorities. The sickness, which came originally from Vancouver, is in a very mild form, and spread through the schools and Boys' Brigade from houses were it had not been deemed necessary to call in a doctor, hence only lately quarantine has been enforced. Another case of a person (this time a man) breaking from smallpox quarantine at Blaine, has occurred, and the authorities are trying to round him up. There is a good deal of local indignation at the practice of making the provincial jail a rendezvous for recaptured smallpox suspects.

During a discussion at the Anglican Clericus here Thursday, on Lord's Day Observance, two clergymen from the other side created a sensation by stating how they had arranged a programme for the summer for their respective congregations. They have arranged for Sunday excursions on the Columbia river, and regular church services on board the steamer.

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Modern Turkey and the Sultan,

WITH REFERENCE TO THE POSSIBILITY OF REFORMS.

By Arminius Vambery (Author of "The Central Asian Question," Etc.)

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OWING to my long-standing, personal connection with the present rules of Turkey, I have been of late often asked about my opinion concerning the capability of reforms in Turkey, and the willingness of Sultan Abdul Hamid to introduce them. In questions of this nature personal relations may well seem embarrassing, but keeping to the sentence—amicus Plato, sed major amica veritas—I cannot help saying that public opinion in Europe is mostly influenced by political motives, and that an unbiassed criticism will not always please those critics whose eyes were long ago fixed upon the seemingly dying State of Turkey, and who are most anxious to get their share of the spoil of the declining Ottoman power. I for my own part, have always striven to see things from an unbiased point of view, but basing my opinions upon nearly fifty years of personal observation, I cannot help saying that the condemnatory judgment of the European critics is not so much formed upon a like criticism of affairs and persons in the near East, as upon the desire to get a larger or a smaler piece from the crumbling Ottoman Empire. When I consider the difference existing between the Turkey of today and the state of affairs during the time of Reshid Pasha, when I first got in contact with Turkish life, I cannot help saying that the individual Turk, I mean the class of Effendi's and of the craftsmen, has gone through a great change in his views of men and things, in his daily and public life, and particularly in his estimation of the European influence upon the religious, social, and political relations of his country. In 1857, when I first entered into close connection with Turkish private and official life, I found a very restricted number of Turks conversant with the language, literature, history and ethnical relations of the West. To be sent as an ambassador to Europe was equivalent to exile; to associate with Europeans and to get acquainted with their languages and literature was deemed an offence against the tenets of the Koran; to put on a hat of a cap was deemed apostasy; and free intercourse with Europeans was regarded as a sure approach of a religious collapse. The law of the seclusion of women from the male portion of society was kept so rigidly, that I remember a case, when the inmates of a Harem, unwilling to save their lives during a conflagration by escaping through the Selamlik (portion of the house reserved for men), fell victims to fire. Public instruction was utterly neglected, modern sciences were timidly introduced, and for the female portion of the population there hardly existed any school, whilst a girl who took to learning was looked upon as a future witch, or at least as a "blue stocking." No wonder when men in public life were utterly ignorant, and I remember one Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to whom I served as an interpreter, asking the late Lord Stratford Canning whether Denmark would not be injured by and raise an objection against the making of the Suez Canal?

ADVANCE IN EDUCATION.

Such was the state of things forty-seven years ago, and turning to the educational position of the Turkey of today, the impartial observer must be astonished in viewing the difference between the past and present. In Turkey of today the number of illiterates is much smaller than in Russia and in some other countries of the Western world. In the primary, middle, and higher schools modern instruction is accorded to the youth of both sexes, hence the versatility of modern Turks in various European languages; and the change noticeable in modern literature of the Osmanli is quite extraordinary. Fifty years ago Turkish authors delighted in bombastic expressions, and in using a style quite unintelligible to the public at large, through the introduction of an unnecessary mass of foreign (Persian and Arabic) words, whereas today everybody strives to simplify his style, to write a plain Turkish, and to transplant the products of European learning into the vernacular. All branches of modern science are represented in Turkish literature; even novels, based upon the spirit and occurrences of Western life, are translated and read; and whilst fifty years ago there was only the shadow of a daily paper, the Turkish Press of today occupies a prominent place, and if draconic censure had not interfered, interior politices would long ago have taken quite a different turn. Of course it is greatly to be regretted that this advance in culture manifests itself only in the department of education, and has not shown a great effect in the field of economics and upon public life: trade and industry are chiefly in the hands of natives and foreign Christians, and the Turk aspires only to obtain a civil or military employment, looking upon trade as a debasing occupation. This wrong view, the outcome of the peculiar past of a ruling and warlike nation, can only be altered with the progres of time and the introduction of such laws as will make no difference between race and creed, and will arouse the foster and sense of personal independence, hitherto wanting with all Asiatics. As matters stand at present, Turkey is evidently still very far from the realisation of such a political and social reform, but taken altogether it would be unjust to ignore the progress made already by the individual Turk, when compared with the educational standing of his father and grandfather.

If such be the case, I may well be asked: Why did this personal progress not influence public life, for we see that government has remained in as rotton a condition as before, and that Turkey is gradually hurrying towards collapse and ruin? The answer is very plain.—Because the start on the path of reforms was wrong, having disregarded the necessary gradual development of the social and religious conditions of the country, and because of the insufficient care taken to harmonize the government with the spirit of modern institutions. What use is the educational progress of the leading society when the supreme power is obstinately lodged in the old absolutistic form of government, when the Sultan is not willing to resign any of his autocratic privileges, and when he is most anxious to preserve all the attributes of an Eastern ruler, while his people endeavor to imitate Western life? With the mild-natured Sultan Abdul Medjid things went on tolerably, and, thanks to the mighty and beneficial influence of Lord Stratford Canning, innovations were safely accomplished. With his successor, Sultan Abdul Aziz, a self-conceited tyrant, the struggle between reforms and wild autocracy has already greatly augmented, whereas under the reign of the present Sultan the difficulties resulting from the difference between Western spirit and Eastern rule have reached their climax.

Sultan Abdul Hamid, undoubtedly a highly gifted prince, a man of rare mental faculties, is by no means averse to reforms, but he nourishes his own peculiar views and ideas about these, and he shuns every innovation which is not consistent with his pronounced predilection for an absolutistic reign, and what runs against his infatuated fear of revolution. Speaking from my personal experience I cannot help saying that he is decidedly misjudged in Europe, where he is generally taken for a ruthless tyrant, and for a man void of any charitable feeling. That is not the case. It is true his main and chief care consists in guaranteeing his personal safety, and that, being very suspicious, he has surrounded himself by officials who exploit his apprehensions, who flatter his personal vanity, and who have successfully kept off everybody apparently dangerous to all powerful palace-cliques. It is thus that Yildiz, absorbing all the power from the sublime Porte, has become the centre of the governmental machine, and the Sultan, an early riser and an exceedingly hard-working man, has become the sole and only arbiter of all the small and great affairs of the country. I have seen him working from early in the morning till late at night, in company with his First Secretary. To risk a remark about the futility of his endeavours would prove quite useless, for he does not trust to anybody, and believing himself strong enough to support all the burden of his government, he has very naturally contributed most towards the deterioration of public affairs, which have gone from bad to worse, creating the present condition of utter confusion, financial ruin, and of the intervention of the neighboring states of Russia and Austria-Hungary.

WILL THE REFORMS BE BENEFICIAL?

Now the great question of the day is, whether the reforms quite recently urged by his neighbors will bear any fruit, and whether by being later on extended to the rest of the empire they will cure the unfortunate country from the many evils it is suffering? To expect an adequate result it is necessary that the reformatory experiment should be a voluntary one, that regard should be paid to the mixed ethnical and religious condition of the population, and finally that the financial means for their realisation should be in existence. Unhappily all these conditions are utterly wanting. The opposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid to reforms proposed by Europe does not lie so much in a personal aversion, but rather in the fear that his Christian subjects might use the liberal institutions as an instrument for revolutionary purposes, and in the belief that there is no concession in the world which will surpass in these subjects their lurking desire for national independence. The futility of these apprehensions cannot be so easily proved, for even in the short period of constitutional life under Midhat Pasha that fear existed, and it was for this reason that application of the politico-national name "Osmanli" was officially introduced. Five or six hundred years of dire oppression are not so easily forgotten, particularly when the example of the already liberated nationalities is constantly inciting and encouraging the desire for independence. It is difficult to find fault with the Sultan for not rushing into reforms, and because that, keeping the principle—"festina lente"—before his eyes, he eagerly gives preference to a peaceful, slow and quiet mode of progress. This suits better Oriental dilatoriness, and procrastination has been always the best plea for innate conservatism. In my emphasising the due regard for the mixed population, European critics too easily forget that a nation accustomed centuries ago to privileges sanctioned by religion will not so quickly forget the political supremacy won by the victories of their ancestors; and in the eyes of a Turk an equal footing with a Rayah is the most shocking notion in the world. It is this horror of equality of rights which caused the migration of hundreds of thousands of Moslems from the Christan Balkan States to Asiatic Turkey, where they would rather perish than submit to the equalising law of Christian rule.

As to the necessary means for the realisation of reforms, it is no secret that, financially, Turkey, unable to meet her current expeses, is utterly unable to procure additional money for the remodeling of her provincial administration. A State on the verge of bankruptcy could probably find salvation from imminent danger if its ruler, following a healthy policy, would not throw overboard his country's old alliances and friendly relations, the utility of which have been often proved and which alone could lend assistance under the present difficulties. It is not easy to exculpate some of the Sultan's former friends, who, having sadly confounded political questions with religious or humanitarian aims, have taken insufficient account of the difficulties under which the Porte is and was laboring; but Sultan Abdul Hamid also committed a great mistake, when, influenced by distrust and suspicion, he departed from the line of policy bequeathed to him by his father, Sultan Abdul Medjid, whilst strictly keeping to the principle of friendly relations to all the European powers had always shown a prominent attachment to England, as to the country which rules over the largest number of Mohammedans whose friendship must prove most valuable to the Khalifa, i.e., the spiritual head of the Islam, and which has never manifested a desire of grab and conquest as Russia has. His son has acted quite differently. Not so much out of the predilection for the arch-enemy of his nation, but moved by constant fear and irresoluteness, Sultan Abdul Hamid has always given a marked perference to Russia in the hope of assuaging thereby his always wakeful foe in the North. The dire consequence of this unfortunate step has shown itself in the heavy losses sustained since the inauguration of this fatal policy, it being an undoubted fact, that during the reign of the present Sultan the territorial loss of the Ottoman Empire has been greater than during the time of any of his predecessors. Turkey of today stands in fact without any ally or reliable friend, for Germany, whose much boasted friendship may be of use educationally in the distant future, in the present will hardly move a finger in the defence of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

With such an uncertain, nay dim, future before him, the reformatory efforts undertaken by, or pressed upon the Sultan must prove abortive. They seem to us like a short grace accorded by the executioner, who does not see the proper time to strike, and who prolongs the agony for a more convenient opportunity. When the whole body is ailing and utterly in want of medical assistance, it is preposterous to expect any effect from the amputation of a single limb, and to believe that any reformatory experiment in Macedonia will establish order in the Balkan peninsula. I daresay the doctors themselves disbelieve it; their object, indeed, runs in quite a different line, for the rolling up of the Eastern question at the present juncture means nothing else but the gradual resumption of the interrupted act of dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, by breaking off a new morsel from this decaying body, and by carrying out this amputation as smoothly and sparingly as possible.

A. VAMBERY.

Judge—Do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Witness—I do.

Judge—What is your occupation?

Witness—I am employed in the weather bureau.

Judge—You are excused.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

No case of smallpox has been found in a revaccinated person for years in Chicago, says the commissioner of health.

Mo ern Fables

By George Ade. Copyright 1903, by Robert Howard Russel.

ONCE there was a Stock Exchange Midas who had great gobs of the Wherewith.

Day and Night he was hounded by those who were looking for Hot Tips, or who wanted to touch him up for Denominational Colleges or who had Good Things which they wished him to back with much Coin.

At last, in order to escape the wearing sound of the Ticker and get the Hard Knots out of his Nervous System, he ducked away to the Country, and left word behind that he had gone to Europe.

He struck a Rest Cure where every one dressed for Dinner and a full Orchestra tore off Popular Music. He saw the same Mournful Faces of the male and female Plutocrats who were trying to purchase Enjoyment at so much per Day, and they did not seem to have a tranquilizing Effect on him. So he wandered away from the Hotel and took to a quiet Country Lane, and soon he was in the Deep Woods.

The Silence was broken only by the Rustle of Leaves, the tapping of the Woodpeckers, and the occasional Stunt of some Feathered Warbler.

"This is where Man really belongs," sighed the track-sore Financier. "What an artificial and profitless Life we lead there among the Sky-Scrapers. Our Little Existence is rounded off with a French Menu and a few lines of Bromo-Seltzer in the Morning. We toil for years trying to get the Hammer-Lock on Fame, and when it comes to a Cash-In, nobody knows whose Funeral it is, and the Trolley Cars refuse to get out of the Way."

While he was thus Meditating, he came to a Clearing, in which there was an Humble Shack, with a dinky Little Garden behind it. In the Doorway of the Modest Cot sat a Rube who wore a heavy Fringe on the Sub-Maxillary. Above his Head bloomed the symmetrical Morning-Glory, and the fresh smell of the Greenwood was mingled with the pleasing Odor of the Store Tobacco he was smoking, the while he spelled out the Long Words in a Newspaper.

"There's a Three-Sheet of Contentment for you," said the Weary Millionaire. "I wish I had his Snap. Nothing to do except read about Crime and watch the Squirrels. No one to call him up on the Phone. No lying awake at Nights wondering what Attorney-General Knox is going to do. When he's hungry, all he has to do is to put on the Griddle, pull a few Radishes, and milk the Cow. No getting roped in at Annual Dinners. No Struggle to butt into the Headquarters of the Elite. How I envy him."

So he approached the Man behind the Whiskers and greeted him cheerfully, for he felt that he would fain know the Secret of True Happiness.

"You have a charming Joint here," said the Financier. "You seem to be quite away from the hurry and turmoil of the World."

"Yes, it is very Lonesome," was the melancholy Reply. "I should like to live on the Main Pike, but Land is too high. As soon as I sell my Hogs, I hope to have a Telephone installed. Sometimes three or four Days will elapse after an important Prize-Fight ere I learn the Result. This failure to keep in Touch with Events is very trying to one who would be abreast of the Times."

"Why should the Outside World cut any Ice with you?" demanded the Millionaire. "Here you have a beautiful Sylvan Retreat. The Birds carol in the Trees. Nature is ever smiling. You are far removed from the carking Cares, the hard Throwdowns and the Bunko Manipulations of the Commercial World. Are you not satisfied?"

"How can I be when I read here in the Weekly about the Newport Shindig where they have $800 worth of Ice Cream? Why should I ride Horseback when you Folks have Autos costing $7,000? I never get to see a good Show, and I haven't had my Picture taken for 6 Years, and sometimes I don't have anybody come in to see me for Weeks at a Time."

"Why, you concatenated Chump, you have a two-acre Paradise here and you don't know it," said the City Man. "I'd like to trade Places with you."

"I'll trade with anybody," said the Rube. "I'm tired of this Dog's Life."

"You're on!" exclaimed the Financier. "This is what I'll stake you to. You'll have a Spring Bed with 4 Mattresses and a Canopy. You can lie there on the Husks and look at $40,000 worth of Paintings by the Old Masters. In the Morning a British Gentleman of Aristocratic Appearance will come and lead you to the Royal Porcelain, after which he will dress you, without your lifting a Finger. You shall have Silk Underwear and a Monogram worked on each Sock. At Breakfast you shall have Hot-House Grapes and everything else out of Season, and Flowers on the Table. After Breakfast you may step into a Carriage with Gold Trimmings, drawn by two Prize Bays, and ride to an Office where the Chairs are padded eight inches deep, and all the Hirelings jump at your slightest Command. For Luncheon you shall go to a Club where you may meet those who have Money to Burn, and if your Check is and o' $11, it shows that you are a Piker. You can stop Work at 3 p. m. and go for a Spin in your French Touring Car, with a Chaffeur to work the Wheel. In the Evening you can put on your Glads and drink $47 worth of Vintage Wines and take in two or three Theatres, and after that start in again and have something to Eat."

"You are stringing me," said the Rube. "Such Heavenly Joys as these never come to the poor Yap."

"I will let you use my Bank Account and then you won't be a Yap," explained the Millionaire. "Go and revel in the Life that you read about in the Weekly Papers. All that I ask in return is the Use for one blissful Month of this sequestered Snuggery here among the Morning-Glories and the blithsome Chickadees."

The Financier gave the Rube all the Credentials needed and shipped him to the roaring Metropolis. Then he sat down under the whispering Trees, with nothing to superintend except the rising and setting of the Sun.

Two weeks later, as the Financier was emerging from the Deep Woods, he met the Rube coming in, with a Pullman Car Towel around his Head.

"What, so soon?" asked the City Man. "I've been against it for 25 Years. Why should you pass it up after two brief Weeks?"

"For the first three or four Days it was Great Stuff," responded the Sufferer. "Then I began to tumble to the Fact that the Shows were all about the same, and that a $7 Lunch was a Delusion unless I had an appetite. The Automobile was a Hit until some of the New Machines began to pass me, and then I lost Interest. As soon as it was noised around that I had Stuff, I became a Mark for every known Con Game, so I tightened up and refused to see Visitors, and everyone said I was a Snob, and the only Friends I had were the Waiters I tipped. So far as I can discover, the Bust-Head resulting from the Bubbles that cost $6 per Quart is the same old Feeling that we used to get out of Apple-Jack. In short, I begin to see that the Rich can afford all the Luxuries, but the Minute they begin to dip into them the Trouble begins. I think I'm due for about one week of Absolute Calm. But what are you doing on your way to the Station?"

"Say, I don't like to roast your Establishment, but you have got the bummest lot of Birds I ever listened to," said the Financier. "Their Repertory is too limited. And the Cow has a Manner that is soothing for a Day or two, and then begins to suggest an irritating lack of Versatility, as it were. I discovered also a certain Monotony in the Antics of the Squirrels. As for the Weekly, I have read it all through four times, including the Sarsaparilla Ads, and along toward the last the only thing that interested me was the Time Table. I needed a good Rest, and I've had enough to last me fully 3 Years. When I strike that Club to-night I'll simply sign my Name to the Card and have them bring in the whole Works, from Caviar to Cafe Noir."

"I'm afraid there isn't any such Institution as a Paradise on Earth," remarked the Rube.

"Oh, yes, there is," said the Millionaire, "but we never find it twice in the same Spot."

Moral: A Complete Change will always do one Good, and sometimes do him to a Finish.

LIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS.

"Pa," said the socialist's little son "what is the meaning of The Great Divide?"

"Buncombe!" exclaimed the father "They never do."—Philadelphia Press.

"Let me sell you a letter opener," said the clerk in the novelty store.

"Have one home," responded the little man.

"Indeed! what kind is it?"

"My wife!"—Chicago News.

Mrs. Noorich—Isn't it grand to ride in your own carriage?"

Mr. Noorich—Yes, but I'd enjoy it more if I could stand on the sidewalk and see myself ride by.—Brooklyn Life.

A Remembrance of Christmas Day, 1858

By C McK. S.

IT was on a fairly pleasant day in the month of December, 1858, that the writer, in company with a number of others, left Victoria on board the good old Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Beaver on a visit to Derby, or New Langley, as it was sometimes called. Just as soon as we were clear of the harbor, the passengers put in their time on deck taking observations of the various islands and headlands as we passed along. At 11 o'clock the boatswain piped all hands on deck for their regular grog, as was the custom on board the Hudson's Bay Company's vessels at that time, which was responded to with the greatest alacrity by the crew, the passengers coming in for their full share of the good old Jamaica as well. We made very good progress until we reached the mouth of the Fraser river, when our traveling became slow on account of the strong current we had to contend against, but after a hard day's paddling the old steamer arrived at her destination in the evening of the same day, and tied up to the bank of the river, as there were no wharves to come to or lay alongside of. The town of Derby, of a few months old, consisted of the barracks just erected for the sappers and miners, two or three log stores, a few small cabins, and a number of tents in which were located some of the miners who had put in the summer on the Fraser River. After being there a few days looking over the new townsite, we took passage on the American steamer Del Norte for Victoria. We started from Derby on Christmas Day at about 2 p.m., and fully expected to make a good run down to Victoria; but before leaving our moorings bucket after bucket of egg-nog was brought on board the steamer by the traders and others, which was freely given to the officers and crew up to the moment we were ready to start, by which time all hands, from the captain to the cook, were about as full of egg-nog as they possibly could be, the pilot not excepted. With all hands in an egg-nog condition we managed to make a start, and soon our steamer was rushing down the river at full speed, fortunately clearing the sandbars and numerous snags on her way, reached the mouth of the river and entered the Gulf without any mishap whatever. Our course was now straight and clear to Plumper's Pass, where we arrived just about dark, and passed through the narrow passage under a full head of steam. Having made such excellent progress thus far under the influence of egg-nog, we all felt quite certain of arriving in Victoria early in the evening, but were suddenly disappointed in our calculations by our steamer running on the top of a sunken rock, a short distance on this side of the pass, which should and no doubt would have been avoided had the captain and pilot been free of egg-nog. However, as the steamer was traveling at full speed, she made two jumps on to the flat rock, and there remained hard and fast until the high tide next morning, when she floated off, nothing the worse for being piled up on the rock all night. It was a providential thing for all on board that the tide was just at the height it was when she struck; for had it been low tide, in all probability nearly every person on board would have been drowned, as she doubtless would have smashed in her bows and gone down in a few minutes, with some 70 passengers, besides a crew of 10 or 12 men all told. Out of that number it is doubtful if anyone on board would have been saved to tell the story of how the steamer Del Norte was lost, or what was the real cause of her being out of her course at the time she struck the rock. The sunken ledge on which the steamer struck was clearly laid down on the chart, and if the officers had not been full of egg-nog, no doubt her course would have been changed as soon as she got through the pass and would have avoided the rock on which she so suddenly came to a standstill. Whiskey no doubt has caused the loss of many a fine ship, and in this case, probably for the first in history, egg-nog came very near causing the loss of the steamer Del Norte, with all on board, in mild weather and not far from land.

"Pa!"

"Uh?"

"Pa, what is a populist?"

"A populist, my son, is an eccentric and bewiskered individual, now largely extinct who believed in burning down 16 barns to destroy one rat."—Puck.

"Love Rules The Court, The Camp, The World."

By Rev. E. J. Hardy, author of "How to Be Happy Though Married," etc.

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LOVE rules without swords and binds without cords. We talk of the power exercised by the Sultan of Turkey or the Emperor of China, but what is it compared to the sway which love holds in court, in camp, and in the world generally? Love "raises the lowly and humbles the great." History records many examples of King Cophetuas marrying beggar maids and ruling according to the wishes of their wives.

Almost every war which has been waged in the world, since the one for Helen of Troy, has been directly or indirectly caused by women. If this be too much to say it is at least certain that women could have prevented these wars from taking place. If they all had united in refusing to give their love to soldiers and other fighting men, and there were no black legs amongst them there would have been no wars. It is a fact, however, that in the Middle Ages the bright eyes of women rained influence and adjudged the prizes of tournaments, and that even in this twentieth century of Christianity, women get scarlet-and-khaki fever, and dote upon the military. Is it any wonder that wars do not cease? So great is the power of love that a woman who loves, and is loved can make a man and his life take almost any shape she likes. "Believe me," says Ruskin, addressing girls, "the whole course and character of your lovers' lives may be in your hands; what you would have them be they shall be, if you not only desire to have them so, but deserve to have them so." A man who was competing for a government appointment was observed at the examination now and then to take something from his pocket. Whenever a stiff bit of work was reached out came this mysterious something. An examiner, suspecting that he was copying, asked to see what he had in his hand. The man blushed and showed the portrait of the girl who was to become his wife if he gained the appointment. He was getting inspiration from the sweet face. This is an illustration of the power of love to urge us to be and to do our best.

Drinking toasts is a stupid custom; but there is one toast which always seems to me to be excusable, and that is the toast to "Sweethearts and Wives," which is often drunk by sailors and soldiers at Christmas time. The word "Sweetheart" is a beautifully expressive one, and is associated with the best feelings of our nature and with the brightest period of life. When a young man falls in love his heart is put to school; and our hearts need schooling even more than do our heads.

HOW THE KAISER MET HIS WIFE

To have loved a good woman is to have received a liberal education, and it would seem that this means culture is enjoyed by that many-sided man, the present Emperor of Germany. The domestic virtues of his wife help him to be the ruler he is. It was at Prinkenau, then the palace of the Grand Duke Frederick, that Prince William saw his future bride. He had arrived as a guest at the Castle sooner than he was expected, and while strolling in the park came upon a summer-house into which he penetrated. There he saw a fair-haired girl asleep in a hammock, and thought it only right to withdraw. Afterwards when he met her inside the Castle he recognized the sleeper in the Princess Augusta Victoria, and was so impressed with her naturalness and charm that he engaged himself to her in marriage. The Emperor frequently speaks of the Empress as a "Pearl of great price," and has used on a public occasion these words: "I could wish no better for men of my nation than that the girls of Germany should follow the example of their Empress, and devote their lives, as she does her life to the cultivation of the three great K's, "Kirche, Kinder, Kuche"—church, children, cookery. But though the Empress is one of those women who rule by obeying, she always know how to insist upon her own way when she thinks that the best way in reference to her children. Speaking of her husband, she once said sweetly, "He is Emperor of Germany, but I am Empress of the nursery."

It has been said that "the first condition of human goodness is something to love." "I have lived—I have labored—I have loved. I have lived in them I loved, labored for them I loved, loved them for whom I labored." Well might Sir Thomas More, who used these words, add, "My labor hath not been in vain;" for, to say nothing of its effect upon others, how it must have disciplined his own character! "Family life," says Sainte Beuve, "may be full of thorns and cares; but they are fruitful: all others are dry thorns." And again—"If a man's home at a certain period of life does not contain children it will probably be found filled with follies or vices."

WIVES AND SUCCESS IN LIFE.

In a speech upon women's rights, a lady orator exclaimed, "It is well known that Solomon owed his wisdom to the number of his wives!" This is too much; but it is an undoubted fact that the success or failure of most men depends to a very large extent upon the kind of women they marry. And this we think is especially true in reference to men of genius. An intellectual life, however successful, requires the softening influence of a happy marriage to prevent it becoming sour and cynical. Tom Moore spoke for a large number of men of genius when he said that, having experienced the emptiness of applause and popularity, he found in his house something better than the world could give or take away.

"And one dear home—one saving ark,
Where love's true light at last I've found
Shining within, when all was dark
And comfortless, and stormy round."

It is often the case when you see a great man, like a ship, sailing proudly along the current of renown, that there is a little tug, his wife, whom you cannot see, but who is directing his movements, and supplying the motive power. This truth is well illustrated by an anecdote told of Lord Eldon. When he had received the great seal from the hand of the King, and was about to retire, he was addressed by His Majesty with the words—"Give my remembrance to Lady Eldon." The Chancellor in acknowledging the condescension intimated his ignorance of Lady Eldon's claim to such notice. "Yes, yes," the King answered, "I know how much I owe to Lady Eldon I know that you would have made yourself a country curate, and that she has made you my Lord Chancellor."

The mother of the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire thus wrote to David Garrick: "It will to-morrow be one and twenty years since Lord Spencer married me, and I verily believe that we have neither of us repented our lot from that time to this." Here was a case of love not only overcoming the temptations of court, but enabling a man to acquit himself well in a life that requires so much prudence and tact. We know how the great love she had for her husband was one element of the pure and elevating influence which Queen Victoria exercised, not only upon the life of her own court, but upon that of all the courts of Europe.

FAMOUS MEN'S WIVES.

William Cowper, the first earl of his line, was reclaimed from dissipation and disreputable connections by an early marriage, which he contracted a year before his call to the bar. Having lived happily with his wife for twenty years, he married, in 1706, the year after her death, the beautiful Mary Clavering, lady of the bedchamber to the Princess of Wales. Her diary and their published letters show the loving terms on which they lived. Here is one entry in the diary: "After dinner we went to Sir Godfrey Kneller's to see a picture of my lord which he is drawing, and is the best that ever was done of him; it is for my drawing-room, and in the same posture that he watched me so many weeks in my great illness." A man at court, in camp, or, indeed, in any of the affairs of life, cannot but be greatly strengthened for his work when he has a wife like the one with whom Edmund Burke was blessed. He frequently declared that every care vanished the moment he entered under his own roof. His wife managed so well his private affairs that his mind was kept free for public duties.

Prince Bismarck used to say of his wife, "She it is who has made me what I am." She showed her love to him in many practical ways, not the least of which was in defending him from bores. An ambassador of one of the great powers called on Bismarck, and in the course of a rather long conversation asked the Prince how he managed to get rid of troublesome visitors. "Oh, that is very simple," replied the chancellor. "When my wife thinks that anyone is staying too long, she merely sends for me, and thus the interview ends." At that moment a servant entered, and, bowing low, begged his master to favor the Princess with his presence for a few minutes. The ambassador blushed, as much as any ambassador can blush, and at once withdrew as gracefully as possible in the trying circumstances. When the famous John Bright married, his bride said to him, "John, attend to thy business and thy public affairs, and I will provide for the house, and relieve thee from all cares at home." This is the sort of wife that enables a man to work and rule in court, in camp, and in the world generally.

LADY BEACONSFIELD.

A friend of Lord Beaconsfield, speaking of the time when he was plain Benjamin Disraeli, writes: "We were congratulating him upon the result of an election, and he said one thing that particularly struck me, 'My wife will be very pleased.'" This lady was fifteen years older than Disraeli, and he used frequently to tell her, in joke, that he had married her for her money, to which she would reply: "Ah, but if you had to do it over again you would do it for love," a statement to which he always smilingly assented. On April 12, 1867, when Disraeli defeated Gladstone's amendment to the Reform Bill, the younger members of the party extemporized a supper at the Carlton Club and begged him to join them. But no; in his triumphs, as in his defeats, there was no place like home, and Lady Beaconsfield, looking back on this occasion, used to repeat, "Dizz came home to me." On April 3, 1872, this sympathetic wife hastened back from listening to one of his great speeches, in order to receive the orator. When she heard his carriage, she hurried from the drawing room to the hall, rushed into his arms, embraced him rapturously, and exclaimed: "Oh, Dizzy! Dizzy! this is the greatest night of all; this pays for all!"

"Out of the strong came forth sweetness" might be said of many soldiers. An eye like Mars to threaten and command, but also a smile that betokened a loving disposition. Brave men are tender-hearted and chivalrous, and the sweetest domestic affections have not

seldom been shown by those who were towers of strength against the enemies of their country. The great Duke of Marlborough loved his wife much, but it was not a love that cast out fear. In one of his letters from the Low Countries he wrote: "I have before me at this moment sixty thousand of the best soldiers in the world, commanded by the best generals in Europe, and I am not half so much afraid of them as I am afraid of you when you are angry." In very recent times we have heard of camps being ruled, and especially of military patronage being distributed, by woman's influence.

Lord John Lawrence, of Indian fame, was sitting in his drawing room at Southgate with his sister and others of the family; all were engaged in reading. Looking up from his book, in which he had been engrossed, he discovered that his wife had left the room. "Where is mother?" said he to one of the daughters. "She's upstairs," replied the girl. He returned to his book, and, looking up again a few minutes later, put the same question to his daughter, and received the same answer. Once more he returned to his reading; once more he looked up, with the same question on his lips. His sister broke in: "Why, really, John, it would seem as if you could not get on five minutes without your wife." "That's why I married her," he replied.

THE WORK THAT WILL DO.

Some men imagine they may rise
By doing their work in such a way
As to make it pass the people's eyes,
By doing it so that they may say,
When the day is done and they are through:
"Oh, well, 'twill do."

Behold the work of the men who win;
It is ended when it will pass, or where
They might leave off do they often begin
To administer touches here and there?
The work that counts when the worker's through
Must more than "do."
—Chicago Record—Herald.

Talkative men are great self entertainers.

The individual who ignores a chance to get even is wise.

Most men who go to church like a finished discourse.

It takes more than hot air to kill the germ of suspicion.

An ounce of happiness is worth more than a ton of hard coal.

Cupid is a celebrated match maker, but somehow he isn't in a hurry to marry.

Under some conditions a man can make more noise in the world by keeping his mouth shut than in any other way.

A street railroad in Argentine runs sleeping cars over its line. The idea is said to have been imported from Philadelphia.—Chicago News.

GOOD AND BAD BOYS

Hints and Suggestions On How School Teachers Should Manage Boys To Make Them Attentive and Interested in Their Work and Obedient and Respectful.

THE keynote of discipline is "Don't look for trouble." It is a law that holds good the world over, just as much in the management of children as in the getting along with grown people. We are pretty sure to find what we looked for in this world, and if the new teacher enters her schoolroom expecting to have all sorts of trouble with unruly youngsters she won't be disappointed. Once having found it, I for one could never offer rules for the treatment of it It is a difficult problem. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and the best way to get along with the bad boy is to keep him a good boy.

It is a sort of moral hygiene. Modern teachings, you know, have a great deal to say about the value of keeping in good health by wise and moderate living instead of wearing out the body and then demanding that a physician make you whole again. The physician can seldom restore you to all that you were before. So the wisest teacher will have a hard time settling a roomful of naughtiness. The secret of it lies in keeping your children in order.

Do this by expecting them to be good. Enter your room in the morning with the right mental attitude. Say to yourself, "All of us, the children and I, are going to have a happy, busy, orderly day." Say it until you believe it, until it becomes a matter of course to you. Don't go to your pupils with a feeling of suspicion and an air of cunning watchfulness, as if they were your enemies and it were a game in which one or the other is going to come out ahead. You can't bring a feeling into your room that the children won't know, for they are keen in their intuitions. If you are afraid that they will prove too much for your authority they will guess your fear in no time and they will lead you a merry dance.

Make up your mind that they are interested, attentive, respectful, obedient and they will be so.

I hear a chorus of cries, such as "That's all very well in psychology and poetry, but I'd like to know what you would do if you had my good for nothing Tom and Dick and Harry."

Probably I should do just what you do—struggle and hope and grow discouraged five days of the week. I have had my full share of Toms and Dicks and Harrys, the irrepressible and sometimes the most lovable as well.

Of course, I don't mean that the rule of expecting children to be good is going to apply in every case. There are plenty who will let you keep on expecting and try to run the room for you in the meantime. But these are the exceptions; in general, I stick to my law.

As for the exceptions—what rule can any one lay down for them? Each one is an individual case and must be handled individually.

Human beings are for the most part well disposed when they are treated in the same way. I find my children well disposed in most cases when I treat them with friendliness. I put them on their honor. I don't make rules, then they can't break any. But even so, there will be occasional trouble.

Some boys are inclined to quarrel with their playmates in the yard. The blow follows the word. When I see a boy punch some one it doesn't take me long to get that boy away from the others.

"You'll have to stand by me on this platform and watch the others play until you can learn how to play with them." I tell him. I keep him beside me as long as the case warrants—sometimes for one recess, sometimes for all the recesses of a whole week. He plays like a little gentleman when he returns to the yard, for a long time, if not permanently. Of course, he must be kept out of doors, even though separated from the other children.

This is just one instance. You see, when I have to punish I aim to make the punishment fit the crime. Sometimes I find cheating going on in marble season, and then I insist that the matter be submitted to arbitration when I don't understand the game well enough to settle the quarrel myself. I call up a committee of boys and let them act as jury. If I find a boy inclined to be dishonest I stop his playing for a time.

Idleness in school hours has to be punished by work after school. The school hours are long enough, and I try to impress this fact upon the idler.

It is always best to secure a co-operation of parents. If a child makes trouble in any way send for the mother or father or guardian and have a friendly talk about the matter. Sometimes it is a good thing to have this talk in the presence of the young sinner—it is solemn and impressive.

There is a great deal in letting little things go. A teacher who devotes much of her time to them will be obliged to neglect the important faults. Don't be fussy; don't nag about trifles. Study each child, find out what is the constitutional fault in each one and go to work to overcome that as much as possible. One will be lazy, another deceitful, another sulky and so on. If parents and teacher can thoroughly understand each other on this point and work together to the same end we shall have happy results.

The question of settling a matter of deportment upon the spot or waiting until after school and in private is often discussed. I don't believe in letting any naughtiness go by if it is seen by the class. Have it out then and there with the culprit. Don't let your class think that the wrong could go unnoticed. But if they are not disturbed by it it is better not to take up their time by correcting the offender.

As for corporal punishment—whip when you have to, and not until you have to. It is seldom necessary, but there are cases that cannot be handled in any other way. Nothing but a whipping will appeal to certain boys, and if I had my way in the making of school laws certain girls would come in for their share, too. I have been in the Rincon School for two years, and there has never been a whipping there in the time, of which I am proud; but I am ready to whip at any time that I may have to. There are times when a good thrashing is far better than suspension, if suspension would throw a boy upon the street.

It is not fair to talk about the bad boy as if he made all the trouble. Girls are sometimes troublesome, too, and for my part I am just as contented to work with one as with the other. But it is true that the vigorous, high-spirited boy is inclined to rather more mischief and lawlessness than his more docile sister, consequently he is the serious problem of the inexperienced teacher.

After all, I don't believe there are any impossible children. It seems to me that there must be a way of managing every one. We don't know the way yet, but I believe we shall learn it some day.

ANTIQUITIES TO BE PRESERVED

An interesting proposition has recently been brought before the patriotic inhabitants of California, namely, the preservation by purchase of the historic landmarks to be found scattered along the Pacific Coast. The list at present given in the San Francisco Examiner contains the names of nine places, and the editor states he has the option to purchase them for the sum at which they are valued, viz., $25,900. When purchased they will be handed over to the state of California, to be cared for and preserved. In the list mentioned is the old Fort Ross, a land-mark of special interest to Canadians at the present time, as it was established in 1812 by the Russians, under the authority of Baranoff, who was then in charge of Alaska and appears to have had some difficulty in replenishing his stores on the California coast. The fort was well built and strongly fortified, which indicates that the Russians expected opposition. The Spanish government prohibited Californians from trading with foreigners. Fort Ross is valued, for purchase, at $3,000. Senator Knowland, of Alameda, in describing the old fort, says:

"On a plateau about 100 yards from the sea the fort was erected. It was in the shape of a quadrangle about 300 feet square, and enclosed by heavy redwood timbers 8 inches thick and 15 feet in height, set upright in the ground. At the diagonally opposite corners of this square enclosure were octagonal blockhouses of hewn logs a foot in thickness, also of redwood, of which there was an abundance in the vicinity. These blockhouses and the stockade contained embrasures from which cannon protruded.

"The Spanish authorities looked upon the Russians as intruders, repeatedly ordering them to vacate; but, entrenched as they were, they gave but slight heed to the Spanish threats. Force was not attempted, the forty menacing guns having a most salutary effect upon the blustering Spaniards. Gunpowder being scarce, and fighting men still more scarce, they confined their efforts to bombarding Fort Ross with a fusilade of burning epistles. At times the Spaniards found Ross very serviceable, a number of most competent mechanics residing at the settlement, the making and repairing of all manner of iron implements being a great accommodation.

"When California passed into the hands of Mexico, the settlers at Ross received no cordiality from that quarter. Finally, in 1842, after occupying the settlement for 30 years, the Russians voluntarily withdrew, selling their improvements and stock to John A. Sutter, of Sutter's Fort, for $30,000.

"Ninety-one years have come and gone since the Russians established their settlement in California. A number of the old buildings have withstood the ravages of time, a striking example of the lasting qualities of California redwood. There were, we are told, 59 buildings at Fort Ross, nine of which were within the square enclosure. Of these but four remain, together with the blockhouses, these latter being in a bad condition of decay. The old Greek chapel is probably the most interesting, and is intact. Within are a number of Russian relics. The timber in all the buildings was hand-hewn. The governor's house still stands, and until very recently was used as a hotel. The thick redwood walls have been boarded over and a new roof provided.

"The old barrack is in a fair state of preservation, and was until the past few years used as a saloon. One of the old granaries still stands. The two blockhouses will entirely disappear within a few years unless restored."

TO A MOUNTAIN DAISY.

Robert Burns.

Wee, modest, crimson—tipped flow'r,
Thou's met me in an evil hour;
For I maun crush amang the stoure
Thy slender stem,
To spare thee now is past my pow'r,
Thou bonnie gem.

Alas! it's no thy neeber sweet,
The bonnie lark, companion meet,
Bending thee 'mang the dewy weet,
Wi' spreckl'd breast!
When upward-springing, blythe, to greet,
The purpling east.

Cauld blew the bitter-biting north
Upon thy early, humble birth;
Yet cheerfully thou glinted forth
Amid the storm,
Scarce rear'd above the parent-earth
Thy tender form.

The flaunting flow'rs our gardens yield,
High shelt'ring woods and wa's maun shield;
But thou, beneath the random bield
O, clod or stane,
Adorns the bistie stibble-field,
Unseen, alane.

There, in thy scanty mantle clad
Thy snawie bosom sunward spread,
Thou lifts thy unassuming head
In humble guise;
But now the share uptears thy bed,
And low thou lies!

Such is the fate of artless Maid,
Sweet flow'ret of the rural shade!
By love's simplicity betray'd,
And guileless trust,
Till she, like thee, all soil'd, is laid
Low i' the dust.

Such is the fate of simple Bard,
On Life's rough ocean luckless starr'd!
Unskillful he to note the card
Of prudent lore,
Till billows rage, and gales blow hard,
And whelm him o'er!

Such fate to suffering worth is giv'n,
Who long with wants and woes has striven,
By human pride or cunning driv'n
To misery's brink,
Till wrench'd of ev'ry stay but heav'n,
He, ruin'd, sink!

Ev'n thou who mourn'st the daisy's fate,
That fate is thine—no distant date;
Stern Ruin's ploughshare drives, elate,
Full on thy bloom,
Till crush'd beneath the furrow's weight,
Shall be thy doom.

McNeill Whistler, the American artist, will receive a degree of Doctor of Laws at the forthcoming Glasgow University graduation ceremony. The degree will be conferred in absentia, as owing to the state of Mr. Whistler's health he will be unable to be present.

In Ireland great efforts are being made by the department of agriculture to improve the methods of farming. In County Donegal poultry, flax show, live stock and cottage, garden and farm prize schemes have been introduced.

Sea urchins, starfish and frogs are rather low in the scale of nature, and no higher species has yet been reproduced by artificial fertilization.

Doctor—And you have been suffering from insomnia, eh?"

Maginnis—Thot Oi hev. Sometimes it wer so bad Oi couldn't shlape fer it.—Kansas City Journal.

PAINS IN CHEST THE DANGER SIGNAL

That Tells of Approaching Pneumonia or Serious Lung Trouble—Prevent further developments by Using

When it hurts to cough, when coughing or a long breath causes pain, or a feeling of soreness in the chest, when the linings of the throat and bronchial tubes feel raw and sore, when you feel that the cold which you expected to wear away is getting the better of you, turn to Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and you will get prompt relief and cure.

Mr. John Clark, coachman, Port Hope, Ont., writes:—"Being exposed to all sorts of weather I frequently catch cold. Last winter I was so bad with a cold I could not speak above a whisper, and had great pains in the chest. At last I feared it would develop into consumption if I did not succeed in getting proper treatment.

"A friend advised me to try Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and I began to improve before I had taken half a bottle. One bottle cured my cold, which, I believe, would have proven very serious if I had not used this medicine."

As a prompt cure for croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is wonderfully effective. It is not a mere cough mixture, but a thorough and far-reaching medicine, which acts on the whole system, and drives out disease; 25 cents a bottle, family size (three times as much) 60 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

One of the essentials of the happy homes of to-day is a fund of information as to right living and the best methods of promoting health and happiness. With proper knowledge, each hour of recreation, of enjoyment and of effort may be made to contribute to that end and are of not less value than the using of the most wholesome foods and the selecting of the best medicinal agents when needed. With the well-informed, medicinal agents are used only when nature needs assistance and while the importance of cleansing the system effectually, when bilious or constipated, has long been known, yet until within recent years it was necessary to resort to oils, salts, extracts of roots, barks and other cathartics which were found to be objectionable and to call for constantly increased quantities.

Then physicians having learned that the most excellent laxative and carminative principles were to be found in certain plants, principally in the leaves, the California Fig Syrup Co. discovered a method of obtaining such principles in their purest condition and of presenting them with pleasant and refreshing liquids in the form most acceptable to the system and the remedy became known as—Syrup of Figs—as figs were used, with the plants, in making it, because of their agreeable taste.

This excellent remedy is now rapidly coming into universal use as the best of family laxatives, because it is simple and wholesome and cleanses and sweetens the system effectually without disturbing the natural functions and without unpleasant after effects and its use may be discontinued when it is no longer required.

All who would enjoy good health and its blessings should remember that it is the one remedy which physicians and parents well-informed approve and recommend and use and which they and their little ones alike enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all reliable druggists, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, in original packages only, having the name of the remedy—Syrup of Figs—and the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N. Y.

Household Hints That Won Prizes

Several magazines and periodicals in this country, England and elsewhere have recently begun competitions for their readers in which prizes were awarded for the best household hints received each week. These contests have elicited a remarkable collection of useful, novel and valuable prize-winning hints and receipts for the household, and many of the most interesting are given herewith:

A new lampwick should be soaked in vinegar. If this is done there will be neither smell nor smoke and a much brighter light will be given.

Do not scrape a frying pan, as it is liable afterwards to burn. Instead rub well with a hard crust of bread and wash in hot water.

Do not throw old incandescent mantles away. They make a splendid polish for silver. Put a little on a soft duster and rub on the article to be cleaned. It will polish beautifully without scratching or marking the silver.

Before cleaning out a fireplace sprinkle a good handful of tea leaves among the ashes. This makes the ashes life easier and prevents the dust from flying about the room.

When machining soft materials, such as silks or muslins, pin or tack strips of paper along the parts to be machined so that the paper is next to the teeth of the sewing machine and the work uppermost. Then the material will not ruck or gather, as it otherwise would. Even chiffon can be machined in this way.

Never disturb an invalid by making a noise when putting coals on the fire in the sickroom. Put the pieces of coal in paper bags, and put both coals and bags on the fire.

To prevent portieres catching underneath the door when opened quickly screw a small ring, such as is used for picture frames, into the centre of door-frame; to this fasten a length of blind-cord sufficient to reach the bottom of curtain. Put another ring in centre of door at top, thread cord through and fasten to bottom of curtain, and as the door is opened so the curtain rises.

To keep palms green and fresh-looking and remove the dusty and faded appearance of leaves, wipe each leaf separately with a cloth dipped in milk. This will at once give back their natural gloss and fresh green appearance.

Very often cakes stick to the tin, and it is difficult to get them out without breaking the cake. Wring out a cloth in cold water and wrap it around the sides and bottom of the tin. Leave it for five minutes, then tip it up and the cake will slip from the tin without breaking.

To make sausage at home take two pounds of lean pork, one teaspoonful of salt, and one teaspoonfull of black pepper. Chop the meat very finely; mix it well with the other ingredients. Shape the mixture into small, round cakes. Put one tablespoonful of dripping into a small frying pan. When a faint smoke is rising from it, put in the cakes. When nicely browned on one side, turn over and brown the other. Serve on rounds of toast or fried bread.

To break a glass jar or bottle quite evenly, soak a piece of string in turpentine, and tie it around the glass just where you wish the break to come. Then fill the glass or bottle up to that point with cold water, and set fire to the string. The glass will snap all along the heated line By breaking off the top of a broken or cracked decanter it may, if the base be intact, be converted into a useful sugar basin or fruit dish.

A quick and easy way to slip a rod through curtains is to pare the end of the rod, put a thimble on the end, and the rod will slip through quite easily without tearing the curtains.

To prevent windows from steaming clean them thoroughly and apply a small quantity of glycerine over the polish with a soft cloth. Rub briskly and lightly until the glycerine is well rubbed in.

Always Together, Health, Happiness, and

Hires Rootbeer

A package makes five gallons. Sold everywhere, or by mail for 25c. W. P. DOWNEY, Sole Agent, 26 St. Peter St., Montreal, Canada.

Court of Revision.

Notice is hereby given that the first sitting of the annual Court of Revision of the Municipality of the City of Victoria will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Douglas street, Victoria, on Tuesday, the 19th day of May, 1903, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessment as made by the Assessor, and for revising and correcting the Assessment Roll.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., April 13th, 1903.

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3 — TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS DAILY — 3

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C. E. LANG, General Agent, Victoria, B.C.

TENDERS

Are invited for repairing at Victoria or Esquimalt, B. C., the German barque "Columbia," now lying in Esquimalt harbor, where she may be inspected.

Specifications may be seen at the office of R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., Wharf street, where all other information may be obtained.

H. SCHWARTING,
Master.

S. S. SONOMA, Thursday, May 14, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m.

S. S. ALAMEDA for Honolulu, May 23, 11 a. m.

S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, June 4, 11 a. m.

D. SPRECKLES & BROS. CO., Agents San Francisco.
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For particulars apply to the Traffic Department, White Pass & Yukon Route, Vancouver, B. C.

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For South Eastern Alaska.

LEAVES VICTORIA 6 A. M.

Spokane, May 10; Cottage City, May 24.

Leave Seattle 9 A. M.

City of Seattle, Spokane, Cottage City or City of Topeka, May 3, 9, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31, June 4 and every fourth day thereafter.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Leave Victoria, 8 P. M.

Queen, May 4, 10, June 3.
Senator, May 9, 24.
City of Puebla, May 14, 29, June 13.
Umatilla, June 8.
Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.
Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.
For further information obtain folder
Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

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75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

2 TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS DAILY. 2

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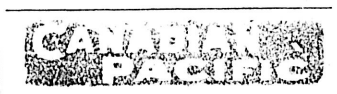
CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

ALASKA ROUTE.
For Skagway direct.
Princess May ..... May 12th
To Northern British Columbia way ports every Thursday, 11 p. m.
To Westminster—Tuesday and Friday, 6 p. m.
To Alberni and way ports, 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th each month, 11 p. m.
To Quatsino and way ports, 7th and 20th each month, 11 p.m.
To Cape Scott and way ports, 20th each month, 11 p. m.

For particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to nearest agent or
J. W. TROUP, Manager, Victoria, B. C.
E. J. COYLE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Vancouver, B. C.
H. H. ABBOTT, General Agent, Victoria



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Miowera ..... July 24

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AGGREGATE RESOURCES Exceeding 70,000,000

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Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

Time Table No. 47. Effective March 28th, 1903.

Northbound. Leave.	Daily. A.M.	Southbound. Arrive	Northbound. Leave.	Sat., Sun. & Wed.	South bound Arrive.
Victoria	9:00	12:06		P.M.	P.M.
Shawnigan Lake	10:20	10:46	Victoria	4:25	8:20
Duncans	11:00	10:02	Shawnigan Lake	5:42	7:11
Ladysmith	11:57	9:10	Duncans	6:20	6:20
	P.M.		Ladysmith	7:10	5:31
Nanaimo	12:40	8:20	Nanaimo	8:02	4:40
Ar. Wellington	12:53	Lv. 8:00	Ar. Wellington	8:17	Lv. 4:25

Through Tickets to Crofton.

Via Westholm. Stage leaves Daily, connecting with North and South Bound trains. Double stage service Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria, Single, $2. Return, $3.

Through Tickets Victoria to Alberni

Stage leaves Nanaimo, Tuesdays and Fridays, on arrival of train from Victoria. Returning, leaves Alberni, Mondays and Thursdays. Fare from Victoria, single, $5.20, return, $8.65

Through Tickets Victoria to Bow Run Lake

Via Duncans. Stage leaves Duncans Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Fare from Victoria, $5.00 return.

Excursion rates in effect to all points, good going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.

A special rate of one dollar in effect from Victoria to Shawnigan Lake tickets good going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager.

It's All in the Push!

The Racycle Sprocket, turning between the bearings, pushes easy. All Bicycle Sprockets turn outside the bearings—pushes hard.

Our New Berlin Bicycle

Built on Racycle principles, by the Racycle Co. Is the newest thing out and best value on the continent at $40 EACH. It's a cracker-jack—don't miss seeing it.

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CURSE OF DRINK

IF ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY DRINKS, the taste for liquor can be removed permanently by giving Tasteless Samaria Prescription secretly in food or drink. Failure impossible. Free sample, testimonials, price sent sealed. Write SAMARIA REMEDY CO., 137 Jordan Street, Toronto, Ont.

CURED SECRETLY

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR.

Comments and.... Miscellaneous Siftings.

T. H. TWIGG

Union meetings this week:

Bricklayers	Monday, 8 p. m.
Longshoremen	Monday, 8 p. m.
Carpenters	Monday, 8 p. m.
Barbers	Monday, 8 p. m.
Retail Clerks	Tuesday, 8 p. m.
Pressmen	Tuesday, 8 p. m.
Boilermakers	Tuesday, 8 p. m.
Moulders	Wednesday, 8 p. m.
Shipwrights	Thursday, 8 p. m.
Stonecutters	Thursday, 8 p. m.
Electrical Workers	Thursday, 8 p. m.
Plumbers	Friday, 8 p. m.
Laborers	Friday, 8 p. m.

THE ANGEL OF DISCONTENT.

When the world was formed and the morning stars,
Upon their paths were sent,
The loftiest-browed of the angles was named
The Angel of Discontent.

And he dwelt with man in caves of the hills,
Where the crested serpent stings,
And the tiger tears and the she-wolf howls,
And he told of better things.

And he led men forth to the towered town,
And forth to the fields of corn;
And he told of the ampler work ahead
For which his race was born.

And he whispers to men of those hills he sees
In the blush of the golden west;
And they look to the light of his lifted eye
And they hate the name of rest.

In the light of that eye doth the slave behold
A hope that is high and brave,
And the madness of war comes into his blood,
For he knows himself a slave.

The serfs of wrong in the light of that eye
March on with victorious songs;
For the strength of the right comes into their hearts
When they behold their wrongs.

'Tis by the light of that lifted eye
That error's mists are rent—
A guide to the table-land of Truth
Is the Angel of Discontent.

And still he looks with his lifted eye,
And his glance is far away,
On a light that shines on the glimmering hills
Of a diviner day.

—Sam Walter Foss.

The funeral of the wife of Arthur B. Bulley, president of the local union of Steamboatmen, takes place from the B. C. Undertaking Parlors at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon.

"Is Day Labor Preferable to Contract Labor?" is the subject for debate at the Bricklayers' Union meeting to-morrow night. President Russell will take the affirmative, and Ed. Bragg the negative.

The officers of the Trades and Labor Council have been instructed to incorporate the council, under the Benevolent Societies Act. This incorporation question has hung fire for 18 months. No doubt the officers will take immediate steps to carry out the unanimous wish of Wednesday night's meeting.

The board of directors of the Jubilee Hospital do not deny that members of the board are given work in preference to non-members. They qualify their action by the contention that the work is of no importance. Some painters and some plumbers, likewise the Trades Council, think the work thus done is of importance, and question the validity of the board's action.

The carpenters' strike is likely to extend to some, if not all, the kindred building trades. The meeting of Friday night augured well of such a course being pursued. It may be a week or two weeks before it will be known how far the strike will extend. Meanwhile something ought to be done to conciliate the parties and bring about a settlement. It is most regretable that the Builders' Association declined the good services of the executive of the Trades Council. If the association feels that the Trades Council is not the proper body to act as mediator, perhaps the Board of Trade would be acceptable. The proper time to conciliate and arbitrate is in the early stages of a strike, before animosity creeps in, as a result of misunderstandings and anger.

A Japanese tailor is doing regimental work, much to the chagrin of the local tailors and union men in the battalion.

It is almost a certainty that a number of labor unions will take stock in the co-operative blacksmith shop about to be started by the striking members of the Blacksmiths' Union. These men, although on strike for six weeks, have asked for no assistance from fellow-workers. The manly and independent fight put up by them has called forth the admiration of many influential citizens, as well as labor unionists. The men are preparing for a prolonged struggle, and propose, by establishing a co-operative shop, to put a number of their idle members to work. These men have public sentiment with them, and there is no fear of them losing it. After denying the men a nine-hour day at 35 cents an hour, the bosses post a price list in which the charges to customers run from 15 to over 50 per cent. higher than those heretofore in force.

Mr. T. M. Brayshaw in a letter to the editor of the Colonist refers to misleading items in the labor department. He says it was stated in this column that "Mr. Meston brought out a man to work in his shop." Nothing of the kind was said. The man, while in the East, received a letter stating that if he came to Victoria he would get work as a blacksmith. No mention was made of a strike. It was not stated that Mr. Meston induced the man to come here or wrote the letter, but the letter was written. In regard to the statement that the blacksmiths raised their prices to meet a 5 per cent. increase in wages, in conjunction with the executive of the Trades Council the writer waited on the Blacksmiths' Association on two occasions for the purpose of trying to bring about a settlement. On both occasions it was asserted that the bosses were getting up a uniform price list; when this was completed and in force, they would be prepared to give the men the advance. The men offered to return to work till the 4th of May on this understanding, but the bosses refused to entertain the offer, as they contended the new price list could not be completed by that date. Yet the price list was posted before May 4. The whole fact of the matter is, the position of the boss blacksmiths simmers down to what a member of the association told the executive of the Trades Council when before the association: "It is not the extra dollar a week, but when you get into a fight you don't like to get beaten."

Here is the testimony on the drink question of Mr. Holmes, the London police court missionary, as given in an interview in the Pall Mall Magazine: "I, who am a life teetotaler, a fervent advocate of teetotalism, assure you that drink is not the cause, not even a cause; it is merely one of the effects. Drink does, undoubtedly in the well-to-do, bring people down from sham respectability to open vice. It brought down the son of a general officer, himself once holding a commission in a crack regiment, to fighting with his dying boy for a trinket, and, on another day, to pitching the dead body on the floor, that he might pawn the blankets and sheets. That is one of my cases. But drink, the problem of drink, must be looked on as an effect of filthy garrets, monotonous labor and starvation wages. We breed our drunkards, just as we manufacture

As a result of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act, accident insurance companies are doing a quiet but good business in the province just now, by way of insuring employees of industrial and commercial concerns. In many instances the insurance has been taken out unknown to the workpeople. The Workmen's Compensation Act came into operation on the 1st instant, and makes the employer liable for compensation to workmen injured while following their usual occupation. It is said that the cost of insurance amounts to about 2½ per cent. on the wage bill. This rate is about ½ of 1 per cent. lower than in Great Britain.

A clerk in a ready-to-wear clothing firm is the authority for the statement that prominent men in the labor movement buy non-union-made clothes and by some means secure the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, stitch the label on the non-union product, and pass them off for the genuine article. Although this sounds like a fairy tale, it might be well for the Tailor's Union to look into it and expose the trick, if practised, and if the story is not true, expose the tricky clerk.

The ordinary trade union in Victoria is a combination of men aiming at bettering their condition by lessening the hours of labor and increasing the pay. This is about the worst that can be said of them. There are other combines, and they carry the combine principle to the freezing point, and, while people grumble, they don't raise their voice against them half so loud as they do against trade unions. The following refers to the ice combine, and is given on the authority of one of the foremost hotelkeepers in the city: Last January the gentleman in question thought he had good reasons for transferring his patronage from one ice dealer to another. But, after settling with his ice man, for the purpose of trading elsewhere, he found out that no other ice dealer in the city would serve him, and he was advised to continue trading as he had been. This he refused to do, and for three months was compelled to buy ice through a third party. Now he has his own ice-house, buys his ice in Seattle and puts it down in sawdust at his hotel for $8 a ton. He had been paying and was willing to pay the local dealers $15 a ton, if for nothing more than patronizing home industry, but, he says, they wouldn't allow him to.

Mining companies in the United States last year paid $150,000,000 in dividends.

"Fresh-air tablets are a preparation discovered by a French scientist," says the Medical Times. "It was while investigating acetylene that he discovered that he could combine certain chemicals into a tablet which, on being dropped into water, dissolved and gave forth pure oxygen." These tablets may be exceedingly useful in workshops in Victoria where the air is always vitiated.

The Emperor of Germany is about to publish a labor paper and distribute it free, for the purpose, it is said, to check the growth of socialism.

The eight-hour day was secured in Australia in 1856.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was born in England, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation, was born in Canada. The treasurer, John B. Lennon, it would seem, is the only American-born executive officer.

What next! An automatic doctor has made his appearance. In a number of highly original automatic machines, made to resemble an old doctor with a big wig, have been set up in several Dutch towns. By placing a penny in the slot, various remedies for common ailments may be obtained, and cold in the head, stomach ache, sore throat and head ache may all be cured—theoretically, at all events.

Chicago union milk-wagon drivers now number 2,000 members. They work from eight to ten hours a day. Previous to the formation of the union they worked from fourteen to eighteen hours.

A deputation of employers of non-union labor waited on the Dominion government a few days ago, protesting against legalizing the union label, and asking that the alien labor law be abolished. These gentlemen wanted "foreign" organizers prohibited from entering Canada. Sir William Mulock said that to pass a law excluding foreign labor organizers would be coercion without a parallel in any other country.

An important decision, as affecting Canadian trades union organizations, was given out by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor (in session at Toronto last week), affecting jurisdiction of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. All central trades and labor councils at present holding A. F. of L. charters, as well as those applying for such in the future, must first affiliate with the Congress, and the same rule will apply to local unions throughout Canada.

The executive committee have instructed President Gompers to invite the Western Federation of Labor to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Archbishop Bruchesi has written a pastoral letter on the labor situation, which was read in all the Roman Catholic churches of Montreal. It is important inasmuch as it strikes at the international part of labor organization, and enjoins the workmen to beware of foreign leaders. Among other things the Archbishop says of unions with international affiliation: "By means of a deeply-laid scheme they send abroad enormous sums of money belonging to our laboring classes." Then, in the following sentence, the cat pops its head out of the bag, for the Archbishop continues: "Would not such money, if deposited in the coffers of our national and Catholic societies, promote the best interests of our country." The letter concludes in these words: "Your priests, your archbishop, dearly beloved brethren, will be always disposed to hear your grievances and use their influence in your behalf. Resort at once to measures of conciliation. Much useless annoyance and trouble will be thus avoided. Demand only what is just and reasonable. Beware of fomenters of discord. Do not become the preys of demagogy. Scrupulously respect all acquired rights. Capital not less than labor contributes to the happiness of individuals and nations."

In the United Kingdom there is a limited amount of employment given to women about the coal mines. Taking the total number of the persons employed in and about the collieries, it is found that something like one woman is employed in the United Kingdom to perhaps 140 males at the mines. In Austria, one woman is employed to perhaps 20 males. In Belgium there is a slight and decreasing employment of women below ground, and out of 132,000 miners in and about the mines, perhaps 8,000 of these are females of from 12 to 21 and over. In Germany, again, there are about 21,000 females employed at the pits. Thus, the most recent blue book shows that the United Kingdom is certainly in advance of Continental countries in the practice; and whilst in one or two mining districts of the United Kingdom there are employed some thousands of women about the collieries, it is satisfactory to note that there is a decrease in the proportion of females so employed, and that there is no such employment given at the mines

A number of English machinists arrived and went to work in place of the striking machinists at the Canadian Locomotive Works, Kingston, Ont. They are said to be members of the English Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

Food is very cheap in the Russian Empire. The reason is assigned to the fact that ninety per cent of the 128,000,000 inhabitants are farmers, and, of course, are producers of food.

Eastern labor men have decided to fight the decision of Justice Meredith so detrimental to the interests of trade unions, as reported in last week's labor news. The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress has been asked to take the question up also.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was somewhat astonished that Archbishop Bruchesi should look upon the international trades union movement as an enemy to Canadian institutions and industry. "It has always been our purpose," said Mr. Gompers, "to improve the conditions of the working classes in Canada to the same extent as we improve the conditions of the workers in the United States. We cannot see why there should be any complaint against the United States officers of trades unions coming over to Canada to settle labor troubles when Canadian officers are called upon to settle labor troubles in the United States. I am no enemy of the Archbishop's because he has made the statements so antagonistic to our great movement, and he may rest assured that so far as Quebec is concerned, there shall be nothing but Canadian organizers and officers of the Federation employed in organizing the workers and in adjusting the labor troubles there. It shall be my ambition while president of the Federation to spread the work of the organization in order that the working class of the Dominion may be better citizens and a happier people."

In last week's labor news mention was made of a movement started by the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council to establish a legal defence fund. The resolutions as adopted have since come to hand. So far as this province is concerned, the protection afforded is far in advance of any of the older provinces. The resolutions read:

"Whereas, following the Taff-Vale decision in England and the frequent decision of United States courts adverse to labor organizations, there is evident on the part of Canadian employers a growing disposition to seek the aid of the courts in their efforts to defeat and crush trades unions which are seeking to improve the condition of their members;

"And whereas, either as a result of the condition of the law, or the disposition of the judiciary to construe it unfavorably to workingmen, there is serious danger of the funds of trades unions being swallowed up by law costs and damages while engaged in efforts to dispose of their labor to better advantage, either by obtaining higher wages, shorter hours, or improved conditions, or while resisting attempts of employers to break up their organizations, or otherwise affect them injuriously;

"And whereas, in order to cope with this danger successfully it is essential that there should be some intelligent, well-directed and united movement on the part of all trades unions in the Dominion;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this trades and labor council declare in favor of the establishment of a trades union national law bureau and defence fund, to be employed in engaging and paying able solicitors to defend labor organizations and their members in all actions brought with the object of preventing them from exercising in a peacable and law-abiding manner their rights to dispose of their labor to the best possible advantage, and in meeting all costs and damages incurred in such proceedings;

"That in the event of this proposal failing to take tangible form before the next session of the trades and labor congress of Canada, the delegates from this body be instructed to bring up the matter then and endeavor to secure the establishment of such a fund;

"That efforts be made in the meantime to secure the passage by the Dominion parliament and provincial legislatures of legislation which will relieve labor organizations and their members from vexatious litigation, and secure them immunity from prosecution so long as they do not resort to violence or intimidation."

AS A BIRD IS KNOWN BY ITS SONG

So is a Gentleman by His Choice of Smoking

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

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FAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS.

FELT WEAK AND NERVOUS.

COULD SCARCELY EAT.

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She writes: "I was so run down that I was not able to do my work, was short of breath, had a sour stomach every night and could scarcely eat. My heart palpitated, I had faint and dizzy spells and felt weak and nervous all the time. My husband got me a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills but I told him it was no use, that I had given up hope of ever being cured. He however persuaded me to take them and before I had used half the box I began to feel better. Two boxes made a new woman of me and I have been well and have been able to do my work ever since."

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Paris Gowns for the Races

FASHION DEMANDS LIGHT COLORS

FINE clothes and fine horses are generally seen together, and at the races are always to be noticed the very latest fashions: in fact, the races, spring and fall, are the dates when the new styles make their appearance. All the accessories of dress are requisite to a fine appearance at the race course, and no woman is thought well gowned who has not every detail of her dress correct. The wraps, the hat, the parasol, the shoes, the gloves and the petticoat must be of the latest cut and color or the costume is not thought smart and rarely receives a second glance. No matter how expensive and elaborate the materials used, or how original the design, if all minor details are not carried out a much plainer gown worth only half the price will be given the palm.

This season white gowns are more fashionable than black or colored, and when the colored are worn the lightest possible shades are preferred. There is an endless variety in the white gowns a wonderful variety—cloth, silk, veiling, canvas, linen, pique, mohair, batiste, etc. For the cooler days the white cloth gown is by far the smartest of all, and in any shade of cream ivory and blue white, and trimmed with lace embroidery and passementerie or elaborate hand braiding. White serge gowns, with fancy passementeries, white and silver or white and gold braid, are among the newest models, and an exceedingly smart design has perfectly white passementeries, with rosettes and tassels to match.

An astonishing variety of laces are in style this season, the heavy guipure and Cluny, the filet laces, the Irish and Venetian point, real and imitation, and the embroidered laces as well. The straight band down the front of the waist and skirt, shaped to be narrower at the belt and then widening towards the hem, is always smart and becoming and for the moment the flat embroidered pieces that hang like the fur stoles in straight lines from the shoulders are immensely popular. Blouse waists, plaited or plain, with deep yoke of lace, or with lines of lace between the plaits, have these flat ends of lace finished with ball fringe, or the old-fashioned Tom Thumb fringe is worn on these waists, as well as on the deep cape collars of lace.

MOTOR HOOD.

And fringe is becoming more and more fashionable. It is used in all widths, from the very narrow to the very wide, trims skirts and waists, coats and wraps indoor and outdoor, day and evening gowns, and looks delightfully "old timy," especially when headed with but three lines of narrow velvet ribbon. The drooping shoulder being exceedingly popular at the moment, it is requisite to have all shoulder seams made as long as possible. The fashion is one that easily can be exaggerated, and now one sees the sleeves beginning below the top of the arm giving a most curious effect anatomically, but anatomy and fashion can rarely be satisfactorily combined, and so the fichu, the shirred shoulder yoke and the long shoulder seam must needs be accepted if one wishes to be in the height of fashion this spring. The white cloth gowns are given the desired long shoulder effect by the yoke or collar, or by folds of the cloth placed below the true shoulder seams, or if folds are unbecoming, the braid is so arranged. With veiling or any of the lighter materials it is comparatively easy to obtain this effect, for the lace or shirred yoke will give it. If not, one of the new shirred stoles made of chiffon will accomplish it.

At the races is a capital opportunity to see all the smart wraps, but no matter how heavy the gown the wrap seems to give the finishing touch. Both street and long coats are fashionable, but for the moment the loose white coat that reaches below the knees is the favorite The dust cloaks (so called) in reality the smartest, of silk or pongee, are most fascinating. Half fitting, they are so designed as not to give the ugly, shapeless appearance that many of the evening cloaks possess, but while half disguising the figure in reality accentuate any graceful lines. Two, three and sometimes four capes are seen on these coats, while other styles again have no capes, but instead the shawl collar, which joins in the revers and is faced with silk on which is a heavy embroidery in either silk or cotton, or on one style the collar and revers are faced with figured foulard, the same as is used in lining the coat.

Picturesque hats for the races, and now we see once more the old-fashioned Gainsborough shape, with nodding ostrich tips, flaring brim and high crown, a most becoming style of hat for some women, but emphatically a dress hat to be worn with an elaborate costume and one that calls for the smartest of lace wraps, big cloaks, and which when worn with a simple frock is quite out of keeping and as a rule unbecoming. Large hats of fine neapolitan straw, so called in former days, now knows as "crin," and trimmed with ostrich tips, are on the order of the picture hat, and are large and graceful and can be strikingly individual, as the wide brim can be caught up to suit the wearer.

While hats of lace tulle and lace crin and white chip are also dainty and attractive in the extreme, and are also large and on the picture hat type. A hat of white crin with plaitings of tulle, is as light thistledown, which, by the way, it strongly resembles, while a white lace and tulle hat, with pale pink roses, looks quite too dainty for any one but a fairy princess to wear. And the parasol of lace, chiffon and silk, with bejeweled and enameled handles, the embroidered bead reticules, for they are like nothing else, the jewels and jewelry, all combine to form a total of luxury and elegance which was surely never seen before this year and which must certainly interfere with the entire attention being paid to the horseflesh.

A. T. ASHMORE.

Motor Hoods And Coats

Automobiling, like all other sports, calls for a distinctive style of dress. As in skating or in bicycling, there must be no loose, fluttering ends of boas or feathers, but everything must be neat and trim and more or less on the riding habit order and appropriate to the exercise that is being taken, for, while the automobile does the work, the people in it get the full force of the elements. A short skirt, but not too short, is a necessity, so as to enable the wearer to alite quickly, and with no unnecessary fulness to get in the way and to be cumbersome and awkward. The coat should be long enough to sit on and full enough to allow of an extra jacket being worn underneath, with big sleeves gathered in at the wrist or made so they can be held down—a comfortable, loose garment in every particular, and yet one that can be made trim and neat in appearance. A small, close-fitting hat should be chosen, over which can be worn a hood, a silk muffler, a small shawl of India silk, or, if it be cold, one of heavy veiling. If very cold, one of knitted wool is requisite. This shawl wrap is supposed almost entirely to envelope the head and upper part of the shoulders. There are also many smart-looking automobile hoods and hats and caps. Gloves should be of heavy kid, of a larger size than those that are worn with a walking gown, more on the lines of riding and driving gloves, and in fact, anything that is more or less disfiguring can be included in the automobiling outfit.

A shower proof hood of gloria silk in fawn or gray is one of the newest things for the chauffeuse. Dust cloaks are made of silk with a soft, satin surface, impervious tot dust and shower proof. They come in different shades of blue and tan. Pony skin is an excellent material for motor coats and jackets, being light in weight and supple in quality. It defies the dust and is comfortable even in hot weather.

Even in summer while flying through the air at a rate of speed which is forbidden by law, but always indulged in whenever possible, the draught of air is so great as to make a warm style of clothing requisite.

A point to be taken into consideration is the fact that the amount of dust that the exercise produces soon makes a dark garment look fearfully shabby. So ingrained into the material does the dust become that it is almost impossible to get it out, and for this reason light colors are better than dark ones. Tan covert and even the lighter colored cloths are far better than the dark browns or blacks or blues.

MOTOR DUST COAT.

MOTOR HOOD.

The Month For Cleaning Woolens And Linens

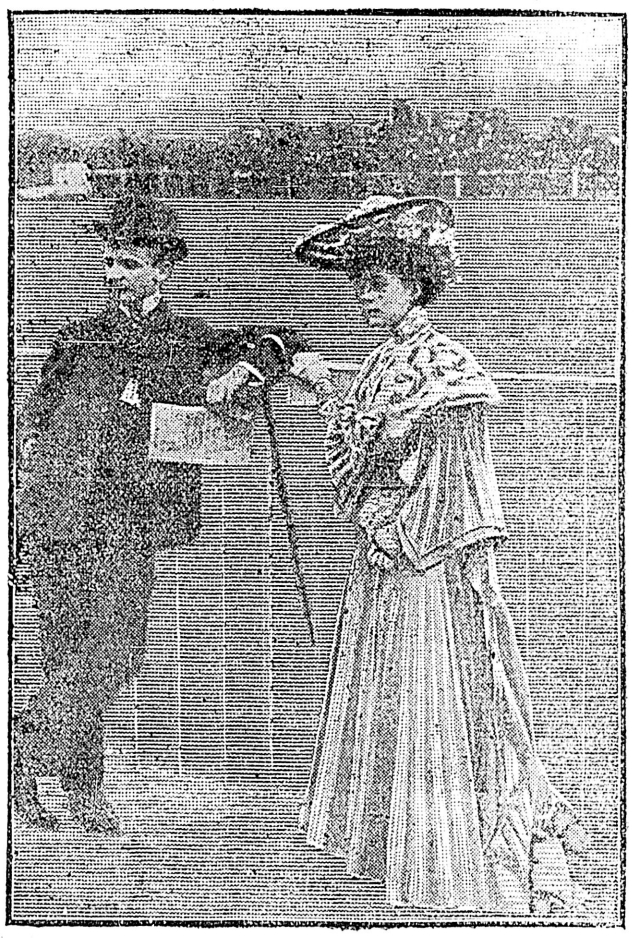
At this season the grass is soft and green, washed clean by April's showers, the air is full of oxygen, the sun shines clear, the water is purer and softer than at any other time in the year and all the essentials for cleaning and purifying are at hand without recourse to chemicals

In washing blankets choose a clear, bright day, when there is other washing to be done. If there are bindings of ribbon, rip them off, and if they are cut apart at the end where they are folded so much the better. They can then be washed and handled much more easily, and when washed and dried may be finished at the ends with a border of worsted or Germantown done in blanket stitch. Have ready a tube full of warm soap suds, made of white soap. Never use the brown soap which contains rosin, for washing flannels, as it fills and knots the wool. For every two gallons of water add a tablespoonful of household ammonia. Take care that the water is no hotter than you can bear with your hand in it comfortably. Shake the blankets thoroughly to remove all dust. Then lay in the water and, after "sousing" them up and down a few times, let them soak for an hour or two in the suds. Any specially soiled spots should be removed before putting in the suds. For grease use benzine, and for stains a brush and board and soap and cold or lukewarm water, according to the nature of the stains. When the blankets have soaked enough begin washing in the strong suds, sopping and squeezing and lifting and dropping until the dirt is removed. A strong man or woman is required to do this work thoroughly. When the blanket looks clean, put into a second tub containing light suds and borax or ammonia in the same proportions as before, taking special plans to have the water of the same temperature as that in which the blankets have been washed. Repeat the sousing and pressing in the second suds. Then rinse in clean water to the same temperature. In wringing the blankets fold and press loosely through the wringer. On no account twist or wring spirally. Hang on a firm line in the shade, where dust or the direct rays of the sun cannot reach them, using an abundance of clothespins to hold them in place.

In bleaching linen, wring out of clear water and spread on the clean grass where the sun can strike it. As soon as the article is dry dampen again, using for this purpose an ordinary flower sprinkler. If there is no danger from thieves, leave out over night for the dew. A good, brisk shower is also an advantage if the grass is thick enough to prevent the mud coming through or spattering.

If there are stains on linen remove before bleaching. For fruit stains rub with butter, then scald, holding the linen over a bowl and pouring the boiling water through it.

Wine stains.—Spread salt over them while damp, then rinse with boiling water or dip in a pan of boiling water in which a tablespoonful of ammonia has been dissolved and lay in the sun.



Tea stains, cold water and soap; coffee stains, boiling water poured through; blood stains dip in kerosene, then wash in lukewarm suds; machine oil or vaseline, soap and cold water; grass stains, alcohol or molasses; red iron rust, a thick paste made of lemon or pie plant juice, salt and starch, then expose to the sun. If extremely obstinate moisten with cold water, spread "salts of lemon," which is another name for powdered oxalic acid, over it in a thin layer, taking care that none spreads elsewhere on the cloth. As soon as dissolved, and it must be carefully watched, rinse thoroughly in boiling water and spread in the hot sun. As oxalic acid is very poisonous, it should be plainly labeled and kept out of the reach of children. It will remove fruit stains, leather or ink stains, but should only be used in obdurate cases, and then thoroughly rinsed out, as it eats the fabric.

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PECULIAR AND PERTINENT.

The Pentateuch, written in Samaritan characters on gazelle parchment, and dated in the year 116 of Mahomet, or A. D. 755, was lately discovered in Syria. It is the oldest biblical manuscript known.

The six great power companies are now installing or preparing to install power plants on the American and Canadian sides of Niagara river. They will have a total ultimate capacity of over one million.

Covered with damp moss in muslin troughs and hermetically sealed in tin some 20,000 Irish rainbow trout eggs are on their way from Innishannon, County Cork, Ireland, to Tokio for the Japanese exhibition.

Dishes Easily Prepared For Sunday Tea

Many housekeepers are confronted with the problem of how to provide a Sunday evening tea that will be palatable and not troublesome. Perhaps these recipes may help the hostess who has to be her own cook when the maid is out. Have the tea table completely set for dinner, the butter balls on the butter dish and put in the refrigerator; cold meat sliced and put on the dish it is to be served on and covered with a damp cloth; grind the coffee, put the salad dressing in the refrigerator and have jams and jellies in their respective dishes and set away. Do not try to have hot biscuits, unless you have Parker House rolls, which only require heating in the oven. The pleasure of eating hot cakes never repays your guest for the loss of your society. It spoils the flavor of the nicest dish to feel that you have given extra labor to your hostess, and the thought is often "Give me but a crust of bread and your charming self and I will be satisfied." Of course, a hostess wishes her guest to be honored by some attention, and there are so many things that can be prepared beforehand and take only a quarter of an hour to cook that it seems a pity one so often has to sit down to cold meat, bread and butter, cake and preserves. These dishes can be prepared the day before or in the morning:

MENUS.

Cold Sliced Meat. Lobster Cutlets.
Orange Quarters. Hot Parker House Rolls.
Cake. Coffee.

Deviled Crab. Beet Salad.
Compote of Prunes. Cake.
Coffee.

Lobster Croquettes. Lettuce Salad.
Lemon Pie. Vienna Bread.
Tea and Coffee.

Shrimp and Cucumber Salad. Cold Tongue.
Sliced Oranges. English Muffins.
Coffee.

LOBSTER CUTLETS.

Two lobsters. Reserve part of the coral and pound the remainder with a little butter, little salt, red and white pepper, dessert spoonful of anchovy sauce, a blade of mace and a very litttle sprinkling of nutmeg. When well pounded add beaten yolks of two eggs, beaten white of one. Roll out with a little flour until one inch thick, cut into small squares, brush over with egg beaten up, dip in bread crumbs and set away until before supper, when fry a light brown. Use butter to fry. Mix the coral with a little melted butter and anchovy sauce. Pour sauce into middle or dish, arrange cutlets around it, cut the horns into pieces about an inch and a half long and scatter them between each cutlet, to give a pretty color to the dish.

DEVILED CRAB.

Drain liquor from a two pound can, make dressing of two hard boiled eggs rubbing the yolks in two tablespoons of melted butter and three of vinegar, dash cayenne, mustard and salt to taste, using salt carefully. Stir in yolks of raw egg, beaten, and the white beaten, then add whites of hard boiled eggs chopped. Mix with the crab meat. Wash the shells (which come with the crab meat) and fill lightly with the mixture and bake a delicate brown. Baste with melted butter while baking. These require a hot oven.

LOBSTER CROQUETTES.

Two cups finely chopped lobsters, one saltspoon salt, one of mustard, pinch cayenne. Mix with one cup cream sauce, shape, roll in egg, then in bread crumbs and fry.

ORANGE QUARTERS.

Peel and quarter the oranges. Make syrup of one pound of sugar to pint of water. Let boil until at the candying point, or until it will jelly in cold water. Dip oranges in the syrup, holding them with a sugar tongs or a hat pin; put on a sieve to drain. Let remain in warm place until the candied syrup on them is dry and crystallized. Heap on a dish. They make a pretty addition to a supper or tea table.

SPANISH EGGS.

Have ready one cupfull of mushrooms, peeled, trimmed and cut into small pieces, one cupful of tomatoe, two tablespoonfuls of tongue, cut fine, two slices of onion, minced, three raw eggs, salt, pepper and a few grains of cayenne; put a scant tablespoonful of olive oil in the frying pan. When hot, add the onion and cook it a light yellow, taking care it does not blacken. As soon as the onion is ready, turn in all the other ingredients. When the eggs are set the mixture is ready to serve. This may be thickened with a little flour if desired.

PONY SKIN MOTOR COATS.

Scotch Woodcock.

For six persons have in readiness six slices of toast, six hard-boiled eggs, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one of flour, one of anchovy paste, a half pint of milk grain of cayenne and half teaspoonful of salt. Slice the eggs into a platter or deep plate and chop up fine with a silver knife. Put the butter in the chafing dish or saucepan as desired. When melted and bubbly, add the flour and stir until the mixture is frothy, taking care that it does not brown. Add the milk a little at a time, stirring all the while with the back of the bowl of the spoon, not the edge. When it boils add the anchovy, salt and pepper. Cook a moment, add the eggs and cook three minutes. Serve on the toast.